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JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

ING RATES-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

AGENTS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

eks ago, we learned that a highly respectalady of this State, who had just visited her prison at Fort Delaware, forty miles m Philadelphia, stated as a matter of per owledge, gained from personal obser-

t the treatment of the prisoners was olting, great numbers being packed ther within wholly insufficient spaces, nd their food at meal-times being poured out for them, as it would be for swine, into a ough extending along the middle of the atement, alleged to have come directly from respectable a source, for we had possessed od opportunities to learn something as to ne treatment of rebel-prisoners at various We beard a gallant rebel officer, a prisoner at amp Chase, say to the U. S. officers staoned there, "I have taken many of your at them well, and, if I ever take any more, ndly what I have experienced here. I wish ve could give to such of your men as we we in custody as good fare as you give us, rselves." A short time afterwards we relled several hundred miles on the cars ith two bundred Confederate officers from mp Chase en route for City Point to be exhanged, and ail of them that we talked with prestrong testimony to the kind treatment tended to them in their confinement. And e have heard many prisoners, after having een in the military prison in this city, speak n high commendation of the management of

When we heard the extraordinary statement regard to Fort Delaware, so contrary to erything we had heard previously, we wrote nd requested him to give us the facts, for we were unwilling that the many Kentucky men and women who had relatives in prison there hould be pained by false and distressing reich. We have received a reply to our letter,

BEADQUARTEYS FORT DELAWARE, DEL.

Geo. D. Prentice, Louisville, Ky .: Sin: I am directed by the General com-landing to acknowledge the receipt of your

the manner in which we treat the prisoners.

The officers are confined in the interior of
the Fort, in several rooms, one of which is a
very large room, the same size as our own
troops (batteries of artillery) occupy. Comfortable bunks were put up for their accomat the present time occupied by one of our batteries—one bundred and forty-nine men-and they do not complain of being crowded; and they are using the same bunks that the prisoners used, and each man has his own

They have a large diving-room and kitchen provided with nice white pine tables and benches, ranges, caldrons, and closets, which are thoroughly scrubbed once a day. Their rations are the same as our own soldiers are confined are not so large as the first mention confined are not so large as the first mentioned room, but they are situated in the third story facing the parapet of the fort, and they get all the sea breeze that is going. These rooms, under charge of a room orderly, are required at all times to be kept thoroughly clean. These rooms contain no more than they will accommodate comfortably. They are also provided with pumps and washing places.

All windows looking out on the plair, are

All windows looking out on the plain are barred; our own men and officers have to put up with it, so will the prisoners. Some few of the officers (owing to the large problem) were confined outside the fort, in the barracks; they were not as comfortable as those inside, but still we did the nest we could for them, providing them with bunks, blankets, tables, wafb-pare, water, &c., and not requiring them to 6°, a hand's turn for themselves.

All the officers were permitted to walk out

hours' exercise, and any one who desired was permitted to bathe in the bay at least one a day, and many availed themselves of the kindness of the General commanding to bathe

prisoners, and that at meal times they all had to eat from a trough laid along the middle of the floor," I must, with all due politeness to her on account of sex, deny as utterly untrue,

We feel it our duty to treat all prisoners with kindness while we carry out our orders with firmness, thereby doing justice to the piconers, ourselves, and our Government. Thanking you for your kindness in giving me this opportunity to deny this unjust charge against the General Commanding, I have the bonor to remain, with much respect, your obedient servant.

obedient servant, J. G. MACCONNEL,

Of course we are compelled to conclude that the statement of the lady was not correctly reported to us. But, inasmuch as the substance of that statement, resting on her alleged lated in the form in which it came to us, we have thought proper to publish the letter of Adjutant Macconnel. We would invite the very strongest rebel

sympathizers in our community to say how, even in their opinion, the treatment of Federal prisoners in Libby Prison and Castle Thunder would compare with that of rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware as detailed by Adjutant Macconnel and confirmed by Gen. Schoepf, Brigadier General commanding at that post, in a letter for which we have not room. Let those who want to be shocked at eyes toward rebel and not toward Union prisons. We will set an instance or two before their eyes. Mr. Thomasson, sixty years old, a brother of the Hon. Wm. P. Thomasson and Mr. N. B. Thomasson, was arcause while the rebels held sway in that city. He was kept in prison till he died. Mr. N. B. Thomasson addressed a letter to Mr. S. H.

brother's fellow-prisoner, to learn as much as possible in regard to the treatment of the deceased while in captivity and the circumstances of his death. We give a portion of enough to shock and sicken human nature. rebel, was not the worst: LYNN, July 28, 1863.

Mr. N. B. Thomasson—Sir: Your letter of July — came to hand in due season. I knew your brother well; he was imprisoned in the me room with me. His death took place the The of July, 1862, the very day before I was released. He was sick most of the time in our room, but was carried a short time before his death to what was called the prison hosital. I do not think his death was caused y injuries inflicted by the hand of Haliday, s he always appeared to enjoy good bodily alth for one so old. His death was caused h alth for one so old. His death was caused by the treatment he received at the hands of the Confederate authorities. He was brought down from Memphis, with 13 others, to Columbus, Miss., where I was then confined with 11 others in the county jail. We were not confined in separate cells, but occupied an open room in the second story, inside of which were two dungeons or cells. The dimensions were about 10 by 30. In this small space were 24 of us, crowded among whom was your brother, with nothing but one thin blanket spread to lie on, with windows heavily grated, and no glass or sash to keep out the raw, cold March wind, and no stoveto help soften the winter winds. I tell you it was enough to fasten disease upon younger was enough to fasten disease upon younger and stronger men than your brother. Add to all this an insufficiency of food, either good or bad, and not being allowed to put our feet outside of the door, being compelled to do all our business right in the room. The stanch there was awful. There we were compelled to stay and eat and sleep in the midst of it. So hor-rible was the stench that it was no uncommon thing to see half our number vomiting from the effects of it. We were afterwards removed to more comfortable quarters, but in that jail, in my opinion, was the foundation of your brother's disease laid, which finally erminated in consumption.

These are but instances of the treatment of Union prisoners at the hands of the rebel authorities. We commend the instances to the attention of the humane and generous

A meeting is to be held on the 18th nst, at Rochester in the State of New York, "for the purpose of consultation, and taking for they regard themselves as already, represuch action as may be deemed most effective to unite the conservative elements of the country in the approaching presidential campaign. The meeting will be composed of gentlemen invited from the several States on account of the same press, and with the same types that their well-known integrity and conservatismfriends of Jackson, Webster, Clay, and Crittenden,-men who desire to restore the authority of the Constitution, with its checks and quarantees, over all the States, and who are opposed to the election to any office in the gift of the people, of any person in political connection or sympathy with secession, abolitionism, or fanaticism of any kind." Such is the character and purpose of the meeting as officially defined. And the source of the meeting guarantees the perfect trustworthiness of the official definition. The meeting is called under the auspices of the Constitutional Union party of New York, which, assembled in State Convention at Troy last year, nominated Horatio Seymour for the Governorship the day before he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Albany, and in the ensuing election cast. for him not less than seventy-four thousand votes, this being the smallest number ever accorded to the party by the official state canvass. Everybody who understands the current politics of New York knows that the Constitutional Union organization is the power that reconciles the Whig and Democratic elements of the State in a common opposition to the orts in regard to their situation and condi- Republican element; and it is the only power does and charging all kinds of villainies upon the parents. that can accomplish this end. It exists indeed the Union Democrats. The apathy of the nothing less than the highest public ends.

The purpose of the meeting of the 18th is identical in effect with that of the convention that first nominated Horatio Seymour; namely, to unite the conservatives in one grand singgle against the radicals. The purpose is not to bring out a caparate ticket in the Presidential canvass even in New York but to bring about in New York and everywhere else the union of all conservatives in the support of a single ticket, The pure and simple end of the meeting is to secure the defeat of the radical ticket through the concentration of the entire conservative strength of the country on the conservative ticket. The leading spirits of the meeting will be such conservatives as Fillmore and Hunt and Granger. The action of the meeting promises to exert a wholesome influence on the course of affairs, and to second powerfully the wish of every conservative patriot that the party in power may be hurled from power at the coming national election. -Assuredly the meeting has no other purposa.

lay from the Democrat to show the position occupied by the Editors last year have attracted attention and created no little amusement. Although our neighbors now think it the most awful thing on record that a few persons believed to be disloyal were prevented from voting, in our late election, for candidates believed to be disloyal and although they denounce this disfranchisement, as they call it, as the post terrible of all conceivable blows upor civil liberty, yet it appears that they themselves, a year ago and even less, went further, a great deal further, in favor of the disfranchisement of candidates and vers deemed disloyal by the authorities than anybody else has ever gone. In their capacity of public teachers, in their character as organs of the administration, they assumed not only that the military powers, if satisfied of men's disloyalty, should prohibit their being voted for at the polls, but that, even where two Union men were running against each other, one of whom was believed to have the heavy pecuniary support of the secessionists, the military ought to take the case in hand, and, if convinc ed of the truth of the charge as to the secession support, rule the obnoxious Union candidate off the track, and, without appeal to the civil

law, lodge all concerned in jail. The military authorities didn't go to the engths a year ago, they have never gone to the lengths, thus advocated by the Editors of the Democrat. Our neighbors, vehement as they were in argument and declamation, were unable to bring the military to the full adoption of the arbitrary policy they advocated. Their singular position upon the subject was not one lightly taken and soon abandoned; they argued it repeatedly, and of inexperience or youthful indiscretion. I was the position they deliberately took in the full maturity of their political manhood and in the utmest height of their editorial influ-

We mention these things to show that the strong language of the Editors of the Demoocrat, no matter at whom or what directed. should be received with very large allowance. At one time they will far surpass all others in the advocacy of a stringent military policy in elections, and, very soon afterwards, they will denounce the exercise of any military power at all for holding back the State from the wild secession whirlpool as the utter annihilation of human liberty. They know no medium. They must be eternally floundering either in Scylla or Charybdis.

hat Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order in viting back to the Army of the Cumberland all commissioned officers of that army who have been granted discharges on Surgeons certificates of disability. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of returning to the service, will be placed in the In-Nourse, at Lynn, Mass., who had been his | rank and receive the same pay as formerly. | Kentucky premium list is open to the world.

Men and women, who feel complacently about all the thefts, robberies, burngan's band, go into actual spasms of rage and Mr. Nourse's reply. The facts detailed are fury on account of John's half-shaved head. We don't approve the tonsorial operation upon The curses of God and mankind should rest upon the souls of the perpetrators of such horrible atrocities. The Devil, though the first been "half-shaved" frequently with his own full consent. For ourselves, we are a good deal more indignant at the robbery and assassination of scores and hundreds of innocent people by Morgan and his men than we are at the passing of a barber's mowing-machine over one hemisphere of the head of the rebelleader whose brains have for years been safely

ledged in the head of another man. It is said that Morgan submitted to the black shaver's shaving with a good grace. Probably he wished his entire head shaved. It would have made him more comfortable this hot weather, and, notwithstanding his being shut up with his own gang, he wouldn't have had occasion to scratch his head except for

The bulletins in regard to Morgan's head are contradictory. Some say that the latherbrush and the razor haven't been applied to it at all, and we hope that this is true. Even the account, which says that the head has been half-done for, adds that the shaving was the work of the prison functionaries, and, that the military authorities promptly condemned it and forbade that anything of the kind should be done again. No matter what may have been done by prisoners of war before their capture, we would have them treated according to the rules of war. If they have committed atrocities, let them be regularly tried and regularly punished, but let no indig nities, outside of the provisions of the laws of war be offered them. We have no respect for the half or the whole of a bandit's head, but we have a great deal for the honor and rectitude of the conduct of our authorities in the treatment of prisoners of war.

Wherever the followers of the Harney-Wickliffe party wanted to vote on the 3d inst., they were free to do so, unless they had rendered themselves amenable to the expatriation law. But some of them did not want to vote, sented by H. W. Bruce in the Confederate Congress, and also have Richard Hawes for their Provisional Governor. The Louisville Courier, in 1861, printed in the same office, on the Louisville Democrat now uses, said, pending the Congressional election of that year: If, in any district in this State, there is on man whose submission is so abject, or whose ambition is so great as to lead him to desire an election to Congress at Washington, we trust our friends will let him make the canvass undisturbed and be elected unopposed.

The Courier then did not regard the candidates for the Legislature in the same light as Congressmen, for it knew that there might be hopes of aiding the rebellion by electing a disloyal Legislature in Kentucky, while it knew that the previous elections had decided the Union character of Congress. But acting in the same spirit which the Courier inculca-Perhaps, too, the Congressional condidates of for this end alone, which, however, involves rebel sympathizers consequent upon the "way down in Dixie" was of itself enough to account for the unexpected light vote they managed to get out after such persistent drumming up of recruits.

Morgan's Operations in Indiana and Ohio," as described to the Richmond Enquirer by S. P. Cunningham, of the raider's staff, will be found on our first page. Since the veritable Baron Munchausen appeared in print, no such Titanic effort at piling up exaggerations and funny falsehoods has come to the world's light. He gives Morgan's force at less than one-half its real strength, and observe how cosily he passes over Tebb's Bend; 'after heavy slaughter on both sides our forces withdrew-loss about sixty killed and wounded on both sides," he says: but the facts are. that they were repulsed five or six times by Col. O. H. Moore, though they outnumbered him twepty to one, and the number of their casualties was greater than the entire muster roll of the noble Michigan battalion. He represents Lebanon as a fortified town, and asserts that they captured four hundred and eighty-three priseners, which is more than double the real number of Col. Hanson's command. He calls the 20th Kentucky "coward ly cravens for seeking shelter in dellingcuses," when they fought "early twenty times their number and hold the depot building until it was on fire, and never surrendered until the base incendiaries threatened to devote the entire town to the flames. But we eed not follow "S. P. Cunningham, A. A. A. Gen.," which we sn-pose means Astounding Absurd Achievement Generator! Lying seems endemical in the Confederate States, and in a gentleman like Morgan's Adjutant General it must be pardoned, because it is gentilitious. Besides this he is amusing, and, we laugh at Sir John Falstaff's men in buckram, so do we roar over Cunningham's whoppers.

ARMY .- We had the pleasure of reading, recently, a letter from a Kentucky officer in the Pioneer Corps. He probably enjoys as good an opportunity for knowing the sentiments of the Kentucky troops as any man in the service. He says, "If Kentucky's soldiers could vote, Wickliffe and his fellow-traitors would go up a spout." And he adds, "If our brigade had been in New York during the riots, we would have shot down the miscreants and traitors as if they had been dogs. They were not half as respectable as the canine race."

THE REBEL WAR POWER BROKEN .- A letter has been received by a brother of a distinguished rebel officer and engineer captured by General Grant at Vicksburg, wherein that officer says: "The capture of Vicksburg and our army is fatal to our cause. We can never reorganize another army in the West. The war may go on for some time by guerilla fighting, which I think would be unworthy of the country, and which I will not approve. .We have played a big game and lost. As soon as I am exchanged I shall leave the Con-

federacy and the cause for Europe." GENERAL NELSON'S OBSEQUIES .- On Friday, the 21st inst., the remains of General William Nelson, now resting in this city, will be deposited in a permanent place of sepulchre at Camp Dick Robinson. This will be done in accordance with a wish expressed by our la mented friend when in the full enjoyment of health. The occasion will be marked by appropriate ceremonies, and we anticipate a very large attendance from all parts of the State. An oration will be delivered by the Rev. D.

B. Campbell, LL. D., of Georgetown. THE STATE FAIR .- Mr. William Lennox has been appointed Superintendent of the Mechanchanical Department at the approaching State | bles of that country. Fair, and his energy will be found equal to the position. He has left our city to visit neighboring States and secure the exhibition of articles of interest, in which we hope he will be successful. The inventors of agriculvalid Corps, and will be entitled to the same | tural implements should not forget that our

FIENDISH MURDER .- A correspondent of the WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

Cincinnati Gazette learns that when Morgan's ings, and murders, perpetrated by John Mor- band was within four miles of Jaspar, Pike county, Ohio, they captured a number of citizens, among them a school teacher by the name of Joseph McDougal, aged 47. The captured men were marched on the doublequick to the village of Jaspar, allowed a few moment's rest, and then double-quicked two miles and a half to Piketon, and there, with other captured, formed into line for parole. Before the oath was administered, however,

Capt. Mitchell, of one of Morgan's companies, ordered Mr. McDougal to step out of the ranks. After a little parley, this Mitchell ordered two soldiers to march McDougal to the Scioto river, a short distance off. Here he was placed in a canoe, facing Mitchell and his two men, and at a signal from Mitchell two shots were fired at the prisoner, one ball taking effect just below the right eye, the other in the left breast, near his heart. Death followed instantaneously. The wretches left their victim in the canoe. Prisoners who were with Mr. McDougal represent him as a gentle but brave-hearted man, the flag of his ountry being sacred to him above all earthly symbols. He was a school teacher, and a most exemplary member of the Methodist Church. A wife and five children survive. Ought not the proper authorities to hunt up Capt. Mitchell and put him on trial for murder? The rope is a merciful instrument to so

FROM MEXICO.-A letter from Havana to the Journal of Commerce says there is no news of importance, except explanations, items, orders, edicts, &c, emanating from the new creating imperial power and his subservient tools, with the exception of the murder of Gen. Llave, by a portion of his escort, on his way from Guanajuato to San Luis Potosi. The deed was committed for the money which was being taken to Juarez, and the soldier robbers fled to the Sierras as soon as it was accomplished, taking with them the greater portion of the funds-400 out of 500 ounces of gold, or \$6,400. Gen. Llave was killed at a place called San Bartolo, mortally wounded by a fire delivered by his escort from the rear, intended for the whole party-Gen. Doblado, who accompanied him, a lieutenant commanding the escort, and three lancers. The lieutenant, it seems, had very little confidence in his escort, and therefore kept the lancers near him. Senor Llave was an important personage for the integrity of the Mexican republic, conservative, brave, and intelligent, one not likely to yield the rights of the people nor his own for personal ambition, while there remained "free soil" to

The Judge-Advocate-General has been making some rulings in regard to exceptions under the conscription law. First, the "only son of an aged or infirm parent" must actually support them by his labor, and not by his property merely, to be exempt. The fourth son of a widow, whose three other sons are in service, is exempt, if he be needed for her support. The son of a widow whose other son is in the army is exempt. The selection ted, the present adherents of the Democrat's of a son to stay at home, where two sons are no-more-men-and-no-more-money party, in liable to military duty, must be made before many rebel counties, abstained from voting. the draft. Quakers and others opposed to bearing arms can escape service only by paythat party all over the State may have felt as | ing \$300 or procuring substitutes, if able-Mr. Simm did two years snce, when he op-posed the lamented Crittenden for the House exemption of a man who has small children or of Representatives, that they would rather go an insane wife. The children cannot be conto the Penitentiary than the Federal Con- sidered motherless, though the case is a hard gress, and therefore did not put forth their full one, and would probably have been provided exertions to secure their election. There are for if foreseen. When two sons have died in many ways to account for their defeat, with- military service, one only of two survivors out getting into a passion, as our neighbor can be exempted, and that by the selection of

> A BRAVE IRISHMAN .- One of our Indiana brigade in one of the late battles in Mississippi. | not prevail The Indianians, unable to withstand such own ?great odds, were compelled to fall back about thirty or forty yards, losing, to the utter me, tification of the officers and men, the r flag, which remained in the hands of the enemy. Suddenly a tall Irishman, a private in the color company, rushed from the ranks across the vacant ground, attacked the squad of reb. els who had possession of the flag, with kis musket felled several to the ground, snat ched the flag from them, and returned safe ly back to his regiment. The bold fellor was, of course, immediately surrounded by his jubilant comrades and greatly presised for his gallantry. His captain appointed him to a sergeancy on the spot, but the hero cut everyhing short by the re ply-"Oh! never mind, Captain, say no me re about it. I dropped my whiskey flask a nong the rebels and fetched that back, and I thought I might just as well bring the flag along!"

Major-General Thomas L. Crittenden reached this city Saturday en route for his command in the field. General Crittenden is on all sides acknowledged to be one of the ry foremost officers in the national army. In native aptitude for high command he probably has no superior in the service. General Crittenden's military career has been very brilliant in the past, and, if the war shall continue, promises to be yet more brilliant in the future. Noble son of a noble sire, he is destined to make the name of Crittenden shine in the military annals of our country as gloriously as it shines in the civil annals. We could hardly wish him a brighter destiny on earth.

RELEASED .- The following persons were yesterday released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and giving the required bond affixed to their names: Robert Scobee, \$500; J. H. McGrider, from Shelby county, Ky., \$5,000. J. M. Reosienovia, Thos. Davis, and John S. Horton were released upon give bond. The last three named were refugees from East Tennessee, and were going, with their families, to Indiana.

GAVE BOND .- The following persons took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and gave the bond affixed to their names, on Saturday, and were released: E. W. Talbot \$500, Jas. Reyill \$1,000, Wm. Long \$500, J. R. Razor \$500, A. T. Suter \$2,000, Bradley Sparks \$500, W. S. Caster \$1,000, Lewis R Hammond \$500, L. F. Sharp \$2,000, D. E. Smith \$1,006. Wm. Smith \$1,000, Frederick Razor \$500. J. W. Slaughter 500.

When it was thought at Richmond that ee's progress toward the North was irresistible, the Richmond Inquirer, the immediate Democrat itself. The testimony is in exact organ of the rebel administration, recommended that Philadelphia and Cincinnati should be burned and Pennsylvania and Ohio made uninhabitable deserts. We may easily conceive what is to be looked for wherever | The ticket, when it appeared, proved to be a the rebellion can drive its fierce and fiery ploughshare.

At the recent election in Marion coun-Wickliffe received 192 votes where John Wills, an avowed rebel, obtained 195 two years ago. The loss of the three votes to the isunion candidate must doubtless be referable to those terrible military orders which prevented the soldiers and civil officers of the Confederacy from voting in Kentucky.

Late accounts from Mexico state that Juarez was about to send a mission to the President of the United States imploring aid to prevent a change in the form of government in Mexico, as proposed by the French Emperor and ratified by the Council of Nota-

PRISONERS ARRIVED .- Seventeen prisoners were brought up from Henderson Saturday morning and lodged in the Military Prison.

The rebels confess that in the recent three hundred in killed and wounded.

The elections in 1861 were entirely free, and the State lost nothing by it. We are not afraid to trust the people of this State. This Union party is afraid.—Lou. Democrat.

The State election in 1861 was held when the soil of Kentucky was yet unpolluted by the tread of the invader. The victory the Union party then achieved was its third vice tory within a few months. The victory was a decisive one. What did the secession party do? Did it submit? No. Thrice defeated at the ballot-box, it appealed to the sword, and called in the armed hordes of the rebellion to reverse the free choice of the Commonwealth. In less than two months after the State election of 1861, Kentücky was invaded by a rebel army, and has formed ever since a part of the theatre of war. The secessionists revolted against the repeated decision of the people at the ballot-box and sought to win by allets what they could not win by ballots. So ended the era of 1861.

In the month of March in 1862 the General Assembly of Kentucky enacted a law declaring that the secession party of the State shall not be deemed a legitimate political party. In the same month the General Assembly enacted another law disfranchising all citizens of the State who should take up arms against the Union or give voluntary aid and; assistance to those who had taken up arms-So began 1862.

In the course of the following summer, the secession party of Romandy in the teeth of all we have recited above, undertook again to compete for office at the ballot-box. The secessionists demanded the liberty of doing just as they had done in 1861. They said, as the Democrat says now: "We are not afraid to trust the people of this State. This Union party is afraid." What answer did the Union party make to this taunt? We will tell you, reader, how the taunt was answered by the Democrat, which was then a Union paper. The Democrat of the 24th of June in 1862 said:

June in 1862 said:

It is an error to suppose that we have any political parties in Kentucky, in the well-understoed sense of the term in this country. Political parties differ on the question as to kow the government shall be administered. All such parties have, up to this time, been supporters of the government itself. Now we have the State for the government, and a faction struggling to destroy it. This latter class cannot be recognized as a legitimate party. No community can tolerate a faction of enemies to its government. The cant about freedom of speech is out of place. A government can't protect men striving to destroy it.

And on the 15th of the ensuing July the And on the 15th of the ensuing July the Democrat returned to the point as follows:

We want these secesh to consider the case a We want these secesh to consider the case a little. They have resorted to the ballot-box several times, and got the verdict of Kentucky against them. They and their allies appealed to the sword, and if they can succeed, they can hold office in Kentucky, not otherwise.

Their faction has called in foreign aid. They are to-day carrying fire and sword to the homes of Kentuckians, and yet they want offices in this State by the poll-books. They have tried to overrule the verdict of the ballot-box by force, and can't appeal to the former box by force, and can't appeal to the former again. If they can hold office by force, they will have the right of revolution. They can have no other right to office in Kentucky. Disloyal men can't hold office in this State; and it is their own fault that they can't. They have undertaken by the sword to defy the laws of the State, and to change her constitutional status, and have no right under her

Constitution.

A man conscientiously a rebel would not be a candidate if he appreciates at all the fitness of things. One who has no such appreciation will have to be taught it, by that power to which he has appealed—the power of arms. The secrets announced that they would have Kentucky, if they had to obtain her by blood and subjugation. They can't have the offices on any other terms. on any other terms.

In accordance with these general views, the recognized as a legitimate party, and no seces-Their taunt flew back into their aces. So ended 1862, with the cordial approbation of the Democrat.

Early in 1863, nothing daunted by the experience we have mentioned, the secession party of Kentucky again prepared to compete for office at the ballot-box. The leading members of the party met at Frankfort in January last, appointed a State Central Committee, and called a State Convention. The Democrat thus noticed the movement at the We are ready to make peace any day that

Davis & Co. will say that they give up their issue of dividing this country. We do not wish to let them know that we give it up; that they may have their way and take what This is just what this State will infer is the

beliet of these men. They are all original eccesh, so far as is known. Their counsels at the start would have sent Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, and this State would have been the bloody theatre of war; and their counsels now would lead to the same result. If they had told you that they would submit to either extreme, they might have talked about peace and not have been misun-derstood. Indeed, they are not misunderstood. Their antecedents show too well what they They pretend to be Democrats, assume the

name and claim the association of Northern Democrats, and yet the material of this body aided in breaking up the Democratic party— deserted these Northern Democrats. Now, we defend these Northern Democrats. They were the party. They were right, and we had the bonor of supporting them throughout. They have been right ever since, and are right now. We warn them not to be misled by a name. The Union men of this State

everywhere denounce the criminal acts of Lincoln and his party, but they will not com-promise with disunionists. promise with disunionists.

The Central Committee of this body call a
Convention of the Democratic party. The
names of that Committee show what the re-

ult is to be if they can get control of this Commonwealth. These men will separate forever from their dear friends, the Northern Democrats, and join the rebellion. The State Convention duly met at Frank fort and was dispersed by the military commandant of the post. Nearly a week aftertaking the oath, and were not required to wards the Democrat thus characterized the convention and the party the convention

represented: We believe, however, that the convention was getten up in aid of secession purposes; it is made the name of the Democratic party as a cloak to its designs, hoping thus to nislead the people. Under the disguise of this nonored name, its leaders and those who procese to inaugurate this movement to benefit he South and take Kentucky out of the Union. ped to gull the unsuspecting, law-abiding izens, who are tired of the abuses of the adnistration in the conduct of this war.

All this of course fixes unchangeably the character of the party in question so far at least as the Democrat is concerned. And the Democrat's testimony is in truth as good against everybody else as it is against the accordance with the fact. But to return. The secession leaders, pricked by necessity

ontrived to get their ticket into the field without the interposition of a public convention. veritable secession ticket, being composed partly of original secessionists and wholly of sent members of the secession party. According to the general belief, and according to the past declarations of the Democrat, every man on the ticket was a disloyal man. Nevertheless, these persons were permitted

to stand for office, and their supporters were

assured that all who were qualified voters under the laws of the State would be permitted to vote. Not satisfied with this, however, the new organ of the party, the Democrat, the selfsame Democrat which last year and in deed so late as February in this year declared that no member of the party ought to be permitted so much as to stand for office, proclaimed day after day to all the rebel and rebel abettors in the State that they had a "constitutional right to vote" in spite of the law disfranchising them and n spite of the Governor's Proclamation enjoining the observance and enforcement of the law, and even threatened the Judges of fight at Manassas Gap they lost two thousand election with a torrible penalty if they dared to refuse the votes of such disfranchised per-

sons! In addition to this, a formidable rebel nvasion was plotted and partially executed with the view not only of enfranchising the disfranchised rebels but of disfranchising the Union men of the State, thereby making the triumph of the secession party a certain thing. In short, the secessionists, not content with equally competing for office under the laws of the State-a liberty their right to which the Democrat so recently denied them-absolutely undertook to seize office by trampling the laws of the State into the dust.

Under such circumstances the election of 863 was held, with the general result that is now before the public. The laws of the State. notwithstanding the threats of the Democrat and notwithstanding the presence of the invader, were enforced, and the Union party of Kentucky achieved at the ballot-box another signal victory over the secession party. It is in view of this result, and in the face

of the staring record of the immediate past, that the Democrat sighs for the golden era of 1861, when rebels and rebel abettors were not excluded by law from the sacred franchises of the State. Did any journal professing to be patriotic ever before exhibit such reckless ontempt for the public weal? Did any journal edited outside of an insane asylum ever before perpetrate such flagrant self-stultification? Of course these questions are mere figures of speech, as an affirmative answer to either is beyond the limits of possibility.

A REBEL ROWDY'S LETTER .- Wnenever rebon, or otherwise into trouble, and whomever they or their friends have desired especia favors from the military or civil authorities, they have almost invariably applied to us. In hundreds of instances their applications have been successful. We have tried to serve them when we thought that we properly could No doubt there have been some cases, where, moved to sympathy by distress and tears, we have obtained for them favors that had better not have been granted. We believe that we speak within bounds when we say that personally we have done more for rebels in afflic tion than any twenty other men in our city or State, often rendering ourselves, we fear, rather troublesome to the authorities.

Gratitude is generally supposed to be a part of human nature, but, though we have procured the discharge of so many rebels from imprisonment, at the earnest entreaty of their friends, yet, after their discharge, neither they nor their friends have, as a general rule, seemed to retain the least thought of the favor. There are honorable exceptions to this rule, but they are few. We have often heard of the bitterest and most scurrilous denunciations uttered against us by those we have most zealously served. And we believe that a majority of the "sympathizers" we have laid under obligations would be among the first to point us

out to enemies seeking our lives. But all this matters little. If those we hav served can get along without being grateful, we can get along without their gratitude. We publish in another column, more as a mathave just received from one of John Morgan's Captains. We have reason to believe anat the thing is genuine. We have not be en ignorant of the existence of conspiracies to get possession of us. Three or four of them have failed; possibly the next may succeed. But we guess not. Our trust is in God and our natal star,

nere is a strong and general impresrebel army, captured and paroled at Vicksburg, have gone and are going into the rebel service without waiting to be exchanged. It secession party of Kentucky in 1062 was not by the rebel authorities to do this. Some of sionist was permitted to stand for office in the tured in arms both in Mississippi and in Viralluding to exchanges, announced recently that the whole of Pemberton's army would very soon be in the field again. The Richmond Whig insists that the paroled army ought to take the field immediately, and the Richmond Enquirer, the mouthpiece of the Confederate administration, argues elaborately that the parole ought not to be respected for a moment. We have not the least

> idea that it will be. Some of the latest despatches from the East announce that another exchange of prisoners s very soon to take place. We hope that this s true, But, under all the circumstances of the case, we insist, as we think the whole country should, that the many thousands of rebel troops paroled at Vicksburg shall be exchanged for the very first rebel paisoners surrendered by our Government. Let not the Federal administration give up another captured rebel so long as there is reason to believe or to apprehend that Pemberton's army, without any exchange, has been or is to be mustered into the rebel service.

Some Eastern papers pretend to think Scott's late raid into the State as a mere imainary raid. Well, at any rate, some han reds of Scott's men were captured in the heart of the State and lodged in the military prison here, and the principal officer among them assured us personally, that the fight he made at the head of his command was made with the certainty in his own mind of being taken, and that the sacrifice was deliberately made to give Scott time to escape with the rest of his forces across the Cumberland.

To what we have said we may add that the gallant captive officer we have mentioned, Colonel Nixon, assured us that Gen. Preston, from Aberdeen, Va., should plan was a formidable one. It was to have been the trump-card of the Wickliffe-Harney

THE NET RESULT OF THE GREAT REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA .- A letter recently captured from a rebel mail-carrier in Virginia

aid. We went there seeking revenge, we are now reaping the reward. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." We have gained nothing, but lost heavily. We exchanged fifteen thousand or twenty thousand men for a few horses

exact mark. And yet one of the rebel journals had the hardihood to claim the whole affair as a rebel victory. If it was a rebel victory, it clearly belongs to the famous class of victories of which two are sufficient to rain

Then the Editor quotes from the Democrat an article condemning the meeting that was dispersed by General Gilbert. We were not at home at the time, as the Journal knows, and didn't write the article, but we did disapprove of that meeting.—Lou. Democrat. Yes, neighbor, and, though at Frankfort on

the spot with the article under your nose, you did not then say you disapproved the article, and you do not say you disapprove it now. The mere fact that you yourself did not write the particular article in question certainly amounts to nothing. The extract to which you allude is notoriously in harmony with the whole previous course of the Democrat on

The Editor of the Democrat said before the election that the friends of the Bramlette ticket numbered "about twenty-five thouand." The distinguished author of Harney's Algebra had better correct his methematical calculation's.

We are sorry to see our neighbor so much out of bimor at our publishing sermonsin cur Sunday Journal. He is evidently jealous at our not giving precedence to his Sand Creek effort. That's what's the matter.

CONDEMNED HORSES .- We learn with considerable surprise that horses condemned by the military authorities have, in some instances, been killed in the vicinity of our city by orders of the officers having them in charge. The recent order from headquarters, in refer- ly concludes the history of the dashing entre ence-to the reclamation of horses stolen from our citizens by Morgan and his gang of thieves, has brought large numbers of claimants from the lower counties and the path of the rebel raid. We are assured by Mr. Haggard, a brother of Col. H., and a resident of Cumberland county, at the place where Morgan to the axiom that "raids don't pay." crossed the river five or six weeks ago, that his neighbors, after obtaining orders from refuge among the hills along their line of Gen. Boyle to repossess their stolen horses or to select others in their place, for which no claimants were found, have been | 400 or 500, under Scott, effected the crossing unable to get either, but have seen animals at Smith's Ford, taking with them seven of knocked in the head. Mr. Haggard assures us their guns. Pursued by Wolford, they again that some horses, condemned here as utterly | broke up, with the loss of one of Konkle's unfit for military service, are far superior in guns. The citizens of Wayne county and condition to those which Morgan's plunderers left in the vicinity of his home, and that the whole portion of that country is suffering until, harassed front and rear, they abandoned for the want of them. We do not know whether the cases referred to by our heels. Our men are picking them up at the informant were exceptional occurrences or whether the officers killed the animals under some general order. In either case the proceedings are wicked, unjust, wasteful, and inhuman. The law provides that everything belonging to the government when condemned shall be sold after suitable advertisement, and we cannot imagine where the authority is obtained for this daily walks we see fine looking animals bearing the condemned mark, which were sold and purchased when merely disabled by overwork, from which, with careful treatment, they have soon recovered. Unless a limb is badly fractured or some of the most malignant of equine diseases render it a proper precaution or mercy to the animal to end their sufferings, there can be no necessity for killing them. We hope the matter will be inquired into and reformed. It seems that our soldier men have changed the old refrain of "Poor old hoss, let him die," to "Poor old s., let it die."

A LESSON .- The Boston Post thinks an instructive lesson to the fosterers of hatred between the North and South is the fraternization of the two armies at Vicksburg after the surrender. "To-day," says the correspondent of the New York Tribune, 'both armies seem to have discarded every feeling of personal bitterness, and to have recognized the quarrel in which they have been fighting a purely public one, that ought not to interfere wit' h friendly personal relations. Wherever you turn in the streets of Vicksburg, and on v shatever transport you go, you will find Union officers and soldiers treating rebel officers and soldiers to the best eatebles and dri'nks our army can afford, as if they were old friends just met after a long separation. Cordiality and good feling prevail throughout the city." There were no jeers by the Union men. They ter of curiosity than anything else, a letter we talked calmly about the war. "To my surprise," says this observer, "I have never elsewhere heard these conversational controversies about the war and its causes and en'is so calmly and mildly conducted since the commencement of our national toubles. No one who has witnessed this extraordinary meet- in East Tennessee, and no rebel soldier has yet ing of the two armies can fail to have seen been punished for any offence against a Union this friendly pririt manifested. It is a subject of remark throughout our army. My belief that the officers and men of the large in the irreconcilable character of the feud be- large. The rebel government pressed harvest tween the North and the South has been great- hands and threshers, and assumed the ownerly undermined thereby." There have been ship of the whole, collecting and moving it as substantially the same scenes on other occa- rapidly as possible. The corn crop is an aversions. The people North and South do not | age one. The rebel government orders dewant this war one moment longer than is ne- tails for its culture and preservation, and will the paroled officers have already been recap-

shaved off, and, not only that, but his whiskers and moustache. The loss of these last, if he ever gets out of prison, must be at once supplied. A bandit must of course look ferocious. But John can make false trimmings for his face from the tail of the first horse he steals. As for his hair, he needn't be troubled about it at all, for we are credibly informed that not less than fifty or a hundred of his female admirers in this city have already cut off their own hair and sent it to the peruquier to be made into wigs for his use. are assured that there is hardly a rebel lady among us whose head will not be found upon examination to have been just shaved or clipped. As there is likely to be a great deal of competition among the fair creatures as to which of them shall enjoy the honor of having her hair worn by the hero of the stable and the cow-pasture, we hope to prevent ill blood by suggesting a compromise. Let all of them, lack-haired, brown-haired, chestnut-haired, yellow-haired, red-haired, and gray-haired contribute each a lock to be woven into the honored and envied wig. They can, if they choose, send their contributions to us.

We thank the New York Commercial for an earnest word in favor of East Tennessee. It says: "Now that Morgan has been disposed of and Pegram is flying before the vicforious Union forces in Kentucky, it would be well that some little attention should be devoted to East Tennessee. At least twenty thousand men, with hearts loyal and brave, are awaiting their deliverance. All they ask is the protection of the flag for their families, and we are assured they will devote their lives to its maintenance and to the overthrow a part of the plan of invasion had been that of the rebel rule in their midst. They want

encouragement and should receive it promptjoin Col. Scott in this State, but, that Preston ly. Gen. Rosecrans is in a position to give was kept back by unexpected events. The | them assistance, and so is Gen. Burnside. A column of ten thousand men sent into East been carried out on the eve of our elections Tennessee from either direction would be and, if it had succeeded, as the rebels fully hailed with delight, and its strength would expected it would, the bayonet would have speedily be augmented to a degree which would be formidable. Then important ends could be accomplished. East Tennessee is a fine field for military operations." Will these sound arguments, added to the heartfelt appeals of Union men everywhere, induce the Government to protect the people of that re-

> THE DIFFERENCE .- Mrs. Sawyer and her children recently went under a flag of truce to Richmond to see the husband and father condemned to be hung on account of the shooting of a spy by order of Gen. Burnside. They were heartlessly refused admission to the

Last Wednesday evening a baby of Mrs. Cunningham, the wife of a rebel prisoner at Camp Morton, fell from a window at Indian apolis and was killed. Gen. Wilcox immediately sent for the husband and father and paroled him till the next day noon that he might comfort the bereaved mother and attend Mr. Wickliffe wants some friend in

each county to send him a full statement of all the circumstances which "prevented a full and free exercise of the elective franchise by citizens who were entitled to vote" at the recent election. Is Charley going to contest? He can't be quiet. Old Ben Hardin who knew his cousin very well used to say that Charles A. Wickliffe reminded him of a celebrated French dancing master, who was so expert in turning round on his toe, he twirled so fast that the seat of his breeches was always in

A FIRNDISH REQUEST .- The pirate Semmes is reported to have said, while gazing upon the leaping flames of a ship he had set on fire that he regretted that he had not an artiste to portray the scene in all its beauty. Semmes

There are now in the Military Prison n this city about four hundred rebel prisoners, representing nearly as many different

regrets are pathetic.

THE LAST OF THE SCOTT RAID .- A special despatch to yesterday's Cincinnati Gazette states that information received at Lexington on Saturday, from Wolford's expedition below the Cumberland in pursuit of Scott, nearand inglorious finale of the last act of the brilliant invasion so long threatened. The chivalric leader of the "Flower of the South" (the First Louisiana Cavalry) is not elated, probably, with their late achievements, and by this time is ready to become a subscriber scattered fragments of Scott's command took flight, from Irvine to the Cumberland river. The collected remnants, numbering probably refugees blocked up the roads, infested the mountain passes, and resisted their advance, four more guns, and took to their individual rate of ten to twenty per day, and those who escape will only be able to effect it each on his private responsibility. - No armed bands will probably get through the mountains.

NUMBER

Our news from Tennesseo, though similar in tenor to what we have been accustomed to receive any time during the war, becomes unusually painful, in view of the long suffering of this abused people. The late conscription act appears to have been the only one last piece or cauctry needed to complete the ruin of East Tennessee. The able bodied men had either been forced into the rebel ranks, or made their escape. The rebel Government now demands the services of all between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five. A requisition has been made by Davis on Governor Harris for 6,000 of this class, and, as many will escape, this number will take about all that may be left up to fifty-five years.

The most desperate and determined efforts to escape on the part of the conscripts are met by the most wanton cruelties by the rebels, who don tatter pt to take them, but shoot them down like wil'd beasts whenever and wherever found. The inhuman slaughter of these poor fellows, ta' sing place daily and openly, is absolutely he rrible, and would be incredible but for the testimony of almost hundreds of witnesse s daily. It is a worthy comment upon the immitigable insolence and stapendous hy-P ocrisy of Mr. Vice President Stephens' pseudo mission to Mr. Lincoln "to mitigate the barbarities of war." This war, and scarcely any other, can surpass the inhuman cruelties prac ticed by these lying hypocrites in East Tennessee. Even this last conscription act is intended and employed more as a cloak to their barbarities than to obtain soldiers, since it furnishes excuse to seize property, hang, kill, and vent the most infernal passions with impunity. Boys under twelve years have been shot on their knees at their mothers' feet; Union men, old and young, have been shot wives or mothers; females have been brutally murdered for concealing their sons or husbands, or violated in presence of their bound and helpless male protectors. Rapine, pillage arson, rape, and murder are no longer crimes man or woman.

The wheat crops in East Tennessee were

previous despatches. Gov. Robinson has received information, however, of Bragg's entry into East Tennessee, 40,000 strong. Time will no doubt develop a new campaign on the part of rebeldom, whose base will be in Ten-

nessee. We snall see. GUERILLAS ON OUR SOUTHERN BORDER. - We learn from the Clarksville Bulletin that as the down train on the Memphis Branch road was on its way to Clarksville last Tuesday evening, it was fired into near the State line, twelve miles from that city. The guerillas had obstructed the road by piling rails and logs upon the track, thus hoping to bring it to a halt or throw it from the track. The engine was under full speed, and the obstructions were not noticed until it was too late to reverse the train, so at full speed it passed the place, throwing the rails and logs lightly from the track. The guerillas were ambushed in the woods, and as the train glided past, fired a volley into it. The shots did not take effect, owing to the swift motion of the cars. Capt. Lowe arrived safely at the Clarksville depot with his train, and informed Col. Bruce of the fact. A scout was immediately ordered. and Lieut. Loyal, in command, proceeded up the road the same night to look after the guerillas. He learned that the band consisted of about thirty men, all well mounted. He followed them until Friday morning, when, near Springfield, Robertson county, Tenn., they scattered and fled in every direction. A cavalry force was left there to look out for the stragglers, and Lieut. Loyal returned to Clarksville. On the night the train was fired into. two officers belonging to the company of home guards stationed at Elkton, Todd county, Ky., passed outside of the protection of the town and were gobbled up by the guerillas and carried off: a warning to all officers and soldiers that neglect their duties. On Friday Capt, Lowe telegraphed from Russellville to Clarksville that a squad of guerillas was at Hadensville, Todd county, Thursday night. The guard stationed at the place had left the post, probably in pursuit of the gang.

W. R. Thompson, Esq., elected to the Legislature from Bullitt county, we perceive from the official returns, ran far ahead of all the other candidates on the Union ticket, and the conjoint vote of his two anti-war opponents was considerably below that of Wickliffe. This was a deserved compliment to the sterling integrity and loyalty of Mr. Thompson. He entered upon the canvass at a great personal sacrifice to give strength to the ticket and to devote his fine intellect to the elucidation of the position of the Union Democratic party and the fraudulent Democracy. The State has cause to congratulate herself that he will be among the chosen counsellors at Frankfort next winter.

From Mexico we learn that the Ameriean Consul at Vera Cruz died on the 15th of last month. The French are seizing everything, English or American, in the Gulf of Mexico. On the 8th of July, a French sidewheel steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with an English topsail schooner that was captured on the Rio Grande. She had arms on board valued at \$300,000. The schooner was cleared from Liverpool for Matamoras. Five more vessels were loading for the same destination to supply the Confederates in Texas with

The rebel organs recommend the imrediate killing of all the dogs in the Confederacy, to save food. We don't pretend to know what the rebels mean to do with the dogs after killing them, but we rather expect that they will soon be growling at us worse than

Humphrey Marshall had better take are or the Devil will get him, and then his fat will all be in the fire.

It is to be hoped that Rosecrans will hrash the rebels out of Tennessee before they have time to thrash the wheat in it.

John Morgan's nigger is in jail at Owsboro. He is said to be an object of great interest to the sympathizers.

to fool themselves or to be fooled by others. The occasion of the Chronicle's experiment is the following notice of the Kentucky elec-

tion by the National Intelligencer: The returns from the election in Kentucky on Monday last, so far as received, indicate the success of the "Union Democratic" ticket for State officers by a large majority. The candidates of the same party for Congress are supposed to be elected in nearly all the dis-tricts. The "Union Democrats" of Kentucky do not endorse the President's proclamation do not endorse the President's proclamation of emancipation, and are opposed to arming negroes, and to other measures that make up what is called the "radical policy;" but they are not willing to identify their opposition to those transient measures of administrative policy with acquiescence in the political schemes of the Southern revolutionists. They seek a restoration of the Union under the Const

This very just and temperate statement the

Chronicle sets out to refute as follows: Now the facts of the case are these: Governor elect, Colonel Bramlette, Unite States District Attorney of the State, former ly commandant of the Third Kentucky regi ment, one of the earliest war men of the Bo der States, and always a firm and outspoke onditional Unionist, made a careful sp at the opening of the canvass at Carlisle, Kentucky, which was published and extensively used during the campaign. An extract or two will convince any candid person of the falsehood of the above-quoted asser-

The Chronicle then proceeds to quote from the Cincinnati Commercial's false report of Judge Bramlette's speech at Carlisle the very sages which Judge Bramlette at the time publicly branded as false. For the sake of explicitness, we give helow the principal parts Judge Bramlette's letter of correction to

the Commercial: I am made to say, in reference to the war policy of the administration—"While Ken-tucky expressed no opinions, either dissenting from or approving these measures," &c. At Carlisle, and in every speech made by me elsewhere, I stated with all the point and distinctness that I could, that the Union Democracy of Kentucky condemned, in the strongest terms, all the radical measures of the war policy of the administration, and were pledged to use all peaceful and legitimate means to correct them; that they held the government to be right, and the best government in the world, and that it should not be overthrown because of any obnoxious measures or policy of any administration; that they hold that there is a marked distinction between any administra-tion of the government and the government itself. The one is transient—of short dura-tion, and may be all wrong; the other was ned "to endure forever," and is all right. I have stated in every speech, without exception, and I have been particular so to do, that I gave my full and unreserved assent to the platform of the Union Democracy adopted at Louisville, in convention assembled on the 18th of March last.

Again, I am made to say in referen he President's emancipation proclamation: "All Territories were excepted where it could "All Territories were excepted where it could not be used to effect some useful purpose in suppressing the rebellion," and, "for my part, I would say, if emancipation will effect anything down there, go ahead." Neither the words nor the thoughts were ever mine. I have never believed "any useful purpose could be effected by it;" on the contrary, evi, and only evil; and, so far from saying "go ahead." have ever insisted most earnestly head," have ever insisted most earnest pon a reversal of all such measures as co upon a reversa of an such measures as com-flict with the Constitution, and tend only to evil. And this, with all other radical meas-ures, I stand with the Union Democracy pledged to use all peaceful and legitimate means to correct.

In order to put the Chronicle's attempt in a yet stronger light, we will here add the letter which Judge Bramlette subsequently addressed to ourselves in respect to the arming of negroes: Shelbyville, July 14, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: I see that the secession party, through its organ the Louisville Democrat, is charging that in my Carlisle speech I approved "negro regiments." The charge is wholly untrue. In no speech have I failed to state that I, with the Union Democracy, condemned the employment of negro soldiers, and was pledged to use all constitutional and peaceful means to

At Carlisle, as elsewhere, I contrasted our remedies for this and other evils with the remedy proposed by the no-more-men-and-no-more-money secessionists. I showed that we more-money secessionists. I showed that we proposed using all peaceful and constitutional means through the ballot-box to correct them; and, that whether we succeeded in that way or not, we would succeed in getting rid of such regiments, not only in the Federal service, but of the negro and Indian regiments employed by the rebel authorities against us, by the certain and complete methods embodied in our second resolution:—by "devoting our whole resources, if necessary," to crushing whole resources, if necessary," to crushing "the present causeless rebellion" and restoring the national authority over the revolted States";—whereas the no-more-men-and-nomore-money secessionists would, to escap more-money secessionists would, to escape "Lincoln's negro regiments," fly to the arms of the Southern Confederacy, and place themselves with negro and Indian regiments to fight us and destroy our government; that it is not, therefore, dislike to the use of negro regiments, but dislike to the Constitution and the Union, and as a means to distract and divide the Union men, that causes these no-more propagations. bese no-more-men-and-no-more-money se-essionists to make such an ado about negro regiments. I maintained that they are against matter what means are used or not used to sustain the government, whereas we are for our government in defiance of the measures of any party or any administration; that our opposition to negro regiments is hon est, and we propose two modes of getting ri-of them, one of which is a certain one; but tha the no-more men-and-no-more-money seces sionists set up a dishonest clamor and oppo tion, intended to divide us and gain streng and increasing every other evil upon our co try. These views I have in all my speed endeavored to present with as much clearness and force as I am capable of. Any charge favor or countenance the arming negroes is not only wholly untrue but wholl groundless. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

We might further add striking passages from Judge Bramlette's sound and eloquent speech in this city, with which as with these letters the Chronicle must be presumed to be at least as familiar as with the repudiated version of the Carlisle speech, but further additions are quite unnecessary. The citation we have made are decisive. They place beyoud the reach of controversy not merely the ough accuracy of the Intelligencer's statement, but the singular unfairness of the Chron icle's attempt to refute the statement and to appropriate Judge Bramlette's election to the benefit of the Jacobinical party of which the Chronicle is a foremost champion. The attempt of the Chronicle is utterly nawarrantaand utterly inexcusable. It would be ridiculous if it were less mischievous and less

While we have in hand this sort of attempt, we will notice another very flagrant instance. The New York Times undertakes to represent the victory of the Union party of Kentucky as a victory over the Border State policy! A greater absurdity could hardly be conceived. The leaders of the Union party of Kentucky are the authors of the Border State policy, and the party itself is organized or the basis of that policy. The Bor. der State policy is the platform on which the Union party of Kentucky won the victory of the Third of August. The victory, so far from being a victory over the Border State policy, is a new victory of the Border State policy over the Gulf State policy; that to say, a new victory of Constitutional Unionism over secessionism. The Union men of Kentucky, instead of abandoning their own position, have triumphantly asserted it anew at the ballot-box. The victory they have just won is but a repetition of the victories they have won hereto fore over the selfsame foe. It signifies with an emphasis all the deeper undoubtedly from the victories that have gone before, that, whilst Kentucky in every legitimate mode will sternly insist upon the Border State policy as illustrated by her dead Crittenden and by her living Guthrie, she will never seek to remedy the administration's unjustifiable rejection of that policy by surrendering to the rebellion. This, and not in any way or measure the rejection of the Border State policy by Kentucky herself, constitutes the signifi-

cance of the late election. Very strange indeed it is that a journal so intelligent as the The ominous hints recently thrown out of a Times should be betrayed by the rage of partvism into so gross and absurd a misrepresen-

Let the Republican leaders dismiss their vain and insulting speculations. To the Border State policy the Union party of Kentucky is committed by its traditions, by its instincts, by its sympathies, by its principles, by its pledges, by its unswerving devotion to the safety and the honor of Kentucky, and by its inextinguishable love of the Union and the Constitution. The Border State policy is the cherished policy of the Union party of Kentucky; and, in the approaching civil struggle of the nation, the Union party of Kentucky, impelled by all the high incentives we have mentioned, will strike gallantly for the triamph of the chief who inscribes that policy upon his banner. Of this let friend and foe be assured. THE CAVALRY BUREAU.—It has already been

announced that a Bureau is to be attached to

the War Department to be designated the Cavalry Bureau, which will have charge of the organization and equipment of the cavalry forces of the army, and of the provisions for the mounting and remounting of the same. The purchase of all horses for the cavalry service will be made by officers of the Quartermaster's department, under the direction of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Inspection of horses offered for the cavalry service will be made by cavalry officers. The efficiency of the new Bureau is assured by having General Stoneman placed at its head. The organization of this department has long been urged upon the administration, and it will gratify the entire country to know that it will now be immediately put in operation Nearly a year since, Capt. Julius Forses, the experienced cavalry officer who is attached to the staff of Gen. Boyle as Assistant Inspector General of that arm, presented to Mr. Stanton his suggestions as to the appointment of a commission to be composed of a General. Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major of cavalry, and assisted by an able veterinary Surgeon. He urged, that, if prompt and efficient measures were not used, immense sums would be expended, and the cavalry still be comparatively inefficient. He had seen horses received here as new which were worse than others which had been condemned as unfit for use, and yet, such was the exigency of the service, Col. Jacob's 9th Kentucky cavalry regiment were mounted upon them and sent immediately to the field of battle. Animals perfectly unkroken have been put to use within two hours after their arrival in our city, and in such haste that the saddles were put on at random, so that after a day's travel they would have sore backs, become weak in the loins, and be rendered totally unfit for service. In other instances unshodden horses, as soon as received, have been ordered on forced marches. In the regular army three rears at least are required for the proper instruction and organization of cavalry, and

struct the trooper in the use of his arms and the management of his horse. For want of proper system the cavalry of Kentucky have been most deplorably neglected. They have been sent to battle with no weapon but the sabre, most useless in the hands of raw recruits, but the best cavalry weapon if the men know how to use it. When they have received arms, the same regiment has been supplied in fragments with carbines, muskets, or pistols, requiring different kinds of ammunition. These defects of they transfer Texas and Leuisiana to Napoleequipment, and the hurried sending off of the on, he may make terms with them, but they raw recruits, have been very detrimental to the | will do more, they will carry the whole Conservice. Cavalry regiments should be organized in advance, so that the trooper may be taught saddle to the conformation of his horse; to Slidell, Davis & Co. as crown ministers, carrymount and dismount: the nature and man- ing out the idea of the rebels to have an empire agement of his animal; and his proper seating extending from the Ohio to the Isthmus of Panand maintaining himself in the saddle. The last embers of the fires of the rebellion are to be extinguished by cavalry, and consequently too much labor cannot be bestowed in developing and making this arm of the service | land communication between the Atlantic and by the Cavalry Bureau, and we are confident that all its exertions will be ably and vigilantly seconded by Capt. Fosses, who most thoroughly understands the entire school of the cavalry soldier.

even under the pressing circumstances of the

present war, a few weeks should be given to

Some of the rebels are trying to persuade themselves that the loss of Vicksburg and of Port Hudson is after all no great calamity to the rebellion. The effort is a melancholy one,-as melancholy as the schoolboy's effort to whistle down his fears in walking through a gravevard at midnight. The rebel leaders, as we are reminded by a foreign contemporary, have from the first justly considered the possession of Vicksburg and the command of the Mississippi, which it secures, an essential not only to the success but to the very existence of the Confederacy. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the head of the Confederacy, is the man best able to judge of its importance, and we have on record his emphatic testimony on this head. In the speech he delivered on the 20th of last December to the Legislature of Mississippi he pointed out that the grand object of the North was "to get possession of the river and thus cut the Confederacy in two," and dwelt at great length on the vital importance of defeating the enemy's fatal designs in this direction. "He considered the defence of the Mississippi Valley a necessity not only to the people of the adjacent States, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are forts which must be defended at all hazards, and every effort must be strained for this purpose." These are Mr. Jefferson Davis's words. He virtually staked the existence of the Confederacy on the possession of Vicks burg and Port Hudson. And Vicksburg and Port Hudson are no longer in his possession. The star-spangled banner once more floats over both. That which the rebel chief pronounced "a necessity" to "the Confederacy" does not

now exist. If he was right, the present necessity of the Confederacy is to cease existing itself. And in our opinion he was right. The reports that the venerable ex-Gov-

ernor Aiken, of South Carolina, is confined in the Libby prison, at Richmond, have been confirmed. Parson Brownlow says he has conversed with Dr. Everett, Surgeon of the 5th East Tennessee Infantry, who was recently confined in that infamous prison and occupied the same room with ex-Governor Aiken, and held frequent conversations with him. So many cunces of bread and meat were dealt out to each prisoner per day, and the venerable old gray-haired patriot received his daily allowance, while the boys in prison volunteered to do his cooking for him. The offences for which he was imprisoned were refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and to contribute means to sustain the rebel-

lion. In conversing about his confinement he would frequently shed tears. This venerable old patriot, who has served his State as Governor, as a Congressman, and as a member of her legislature, is the largest slaveholder in the Confederacy, and about the wealthiest men in South Carolina; but he is a Union man, and stubbornly refuses to be anything else. For this he is incarcerated in a prison His cruel confinement has been kept a secret from the outside world, and it has been kept out of Southern papers, because his villainous persecutors were ashamed to let his imprison

ment be known. Some of the rebels in the South conend that it is an advantage to them to have lost Vicksburg and Port Hudson, as they will no longer have them to defend. No doubt it will be an advantage to them to have their whole Confederacy explode, for then they will no longer have that to defend.

President Lincoln has undoubtedly had a great deal to do in directing the movements of our armies, and we now have the rather startling information that he is about to take the field in person-for the next Presideney.

A rebel lady threatens anonymously to write us a terrible letter. Echo-let her.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES .coming war with England have been pretty well cleared up, and there is nothing in our opinion at present to render such an event probable. On the contrary, every day seems to make it more apparent that the friendly relations between the two countries must be maintained and strengthened. Among other important reasons for such opinions we find in the Philadelphia Press the substance of communication it has received from a well informed gentleman who has lived many years in England, and is well acquainted with politics and public men there, which foreshad ows the possibility of an Anglo-American alliance. The Press says Palmerston has sus tained some defeats in his day, for not even the greatest leader is continuously successful; but Napoleon's policy and success in Mexico is the greatest blow that the gay but aged Premier has ye received. It is true that he was terribly taken, in 1846, by Louis Philippe in the anish marriages, and that he was seduced by Napoleon into building up the prestige of "the second Empire" by joining in the Crimean war; but here, with his eyes open, and Palmerston claims to be a leading member of the wide-awake club, he committed the double folly of consenting to act with France against Mexico, and then, after having sent ships and soldiers to Vera Cruz, of suddenly removing them, thereby leaving Napoleon what he wanted-the opportunity of doing in and with Mexico exactly what he pleased. In

versary to pick up the stake. Thorough-bred, ingrained politicians rarely forget or forgive. We may be confident, therefore, that Palmerston will have it out with Nasalson, one day The idea of the correspondent of the Press s that the nomination of Prince Maximilian. of Austria, to the Imperial crown of Mexico was a manœuvre preconcerted at the Tuileries, and intended, as he believes, chiefly to deceive England. The young Austrian Prince s as much a liberal as a man in his condition sonably can be. He has a thorough hatred for the "Napoleonic Idea," and is a warm adherent of the Orleanist party, being married to a granddaughter of Louis Philippe and the only daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium. Maximilian, now only thirty years old, is said to possess more ability than even his brother, the Emperor Francis Joseph. He believes in constitutional monarchy, which, he thinks, has been most consistently developed in England. If it were possible that England could look favorably upon Napoleon's scheme, Prince Maximilian would be an acceptable ruler of Mexico. On that account, he is the last man that Napoleon seriously desires to elevate to that dignity. It is almost certain that his refusal is already an understood thing with Napoleon and his allies, the rebels of the South. The correspondent's further reasoning is—that Messra. Slidell and Davis will join hands with Napoleon, having encouraged his Mexican views. As long as the rebels had a hope of holding Vicksburg, and the trans-Mississippi States, they avoided committing their fortunes to the care of their powerful but dangerous French

this, Palmerston acted like a man playing

cards with a sharper, on the detection of

whose unfair play he throws down his cards,

quits the room, and leaves the cunning ad-

friend. With the great river, they lose the country west of it, and cannot hope to recover it alone. Deprived of it, the Confederacy is a nullity, and the dreams and projects of its traitorous founders come to nothing. All that is left for them is an alliance with France. If federacy into the new empire of Mexico under the imperial sceptre of one of the Bonaparte the use of his arms; the adjustment of the family, Prince Napoleon or Prince Murat with ama. Their calculation would be that this new empire would monopolize the cotton, sugar, and tobacco soils of the North American continent, and would command and control the short the Pacific. It might become ry, and, with Napoleon's help, a great naval power. To the North, it would be a bitter enemy, as well as rival. The establishment of such a Power would be almost as unwelcome and hurtful to England as to us. It is scarce ly possible that England will submit to its reation. Then, the correspondent of the

> osition, will join the United States to prevent the formation of such an Empire. These are the leading points of an argumen which will command attention, and their com municator expresses the belief that in a very short time, leading statesmen and journalist will unite in urging our Government to send a large force into Texas to occupy the line of the Rio Grande, and to push on the iron clads into the Gulf of Mexico. It fortunately hap pens that, having hitherto held back from any decided measure against the North, Lord Pal merston is free to act with the United States when the national honor, colonial integrity and commercial interests of England may force him to oppose the schemes of Napoleon Better than perhaps any other English statesman. Lord Palmerston has held in mind that the entente cordiale must cease, and there never was a better occasion to end it, and pay off Napoleon, than the present.

Press thinks that England, always mindful of

her own interests, and rejoicing at having re-

ected Nepoleon's insidious intervention prop

The Press repeats with emphasis that thes views are those of a well-informed, shrewd, loyal gentleman, well acquainted with this his native land, and familiar with England, where he has long resided. His conclusions are at least more sensible than the weak in vention of coming war with England lately cast before the public.

The New York Tribune says that Bruin the last Kentucky House not to reject the President's proffer of Compensated Emancipation." In answer to this misrepresentation we need only cite the following passages from the letter in which Mr. Clay accepted the nomination for Congress in the Ashland Dis-

At the same time, I am opposed to the pol-y of the administration as to the abolition of avery, and the culisting of slaves as soldiers, and while in the State Legislature I voted for the various resolutions which were passed condemning those measures.

I am nct, and have never been, in favor of ion, either gradual, immediate, o was a member of the Union Convention which assembled in Louisville in March last, and voted for the platform of principles they adopted, and intend, so far as they apply, to be guided by them should I be honored with a seat in Congress.

seat in Congress. The way the Republican journals deceived themselves or attempt to deceive others conerning the late election in Kentucky certainly is or should be an emphatic caution to all right-minded persons who live in our time and clime.

The most infamous of all the speech n New York are made by the notorious C. C. Burr. This Burr began life a preacher. Aferwards he came out to this city as a lecturer on mesmerism and hired several persons, as ome of them afterwards confessed, to cut capers at his exhibitions as if they had been under mesmeric influence. Next he set out to explain the "Rochester knockings" upon the theory of toe-snapping and actually went through the country snapping his toes wherever he could get audiences to listen to the nteresting phenomenon. Next he got himself attached to Lola Montez, travelling with her under the title of "agent. And now he is trying to get up mobs by rebel speeches. We wonder if the snapping of his neck wouldn't make better music than that of

Pensacola is desolate, grass and weeds growing all over the place, which has now but four or five families living in it.

Twenty prisoners of war arrived on the Nashville train last night. They were transferred to the Military Prison.

We take the following article from the Buffalo Courier, one of the leading Demo-

ratic journals of New York: THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Louisville Journal, of Wednesday, in an article upon the election, in reply to the charge of the Democrat that "the press of Kentucky was in the hands of the Administration," says:

If the administration organs and toadie te, they are welcome to it. There is not a sible Red Republican in all Kentucky, un imported and hired to remain there.
see administration papers affect to misun

rstand or greatly pervert the political status Kentucky. The "Union party" in that State has no affinity whatever with the called Union organization in the free Sta which is made up of office-holders, aboliti which is made up of office-holders, abolition-sis, contractors, and such like men. In Ken-ucky, the "Union Democratic Party" was ormed by such men as James Guthrie on the Democratic side, and John J. Crittenden on he old-line Whig side, who nominated Judge Bramlette on a platform as beatile to the conmlette on a platform as hostile to the rad ical schemes of the Administration as any-thing we can write. The Louisville Journal defined the position of this party in its issue of July 1st, as follows:

lst, as follows:
whole loyal element of the old Demo
of Kentucky, together with the whole loy
of the old Whig parts of Kentucky, is an
een organized under the name of the Unic
acy or Unisn perty of Kentucky, which, fr
its organ'zation down to the present me
een steadily "in association with those
een steadily "in association with those

The Republicans, during the canvass, order to press the candidate, Judge Bramlet into their cause, had the boldness to garble nto their cause, had the boldness to garble a peech he made at Carlisle and print it in the lineinnati Commercial. This drew from ludge Branlette et the carrier from udge Bramlette a letter as frank as it was conclusive, dated July 3, 1863. He wrote to this Republican paper:

I am made to say, in reference to the war polithe administration—"While Keptucky expressed opinions, either dissenting from or approving measures," &c. At Carlisle, and in every spended by the classification of the control of the control of the control of Keptucky condemned, in the strongest terms of Keptucky condemned, in the strongest terms. n. That they hold that there is a marked ion between any administration of 'he gov and the government itself. The one is transhort duration, and may be all wrong; the ormed "to endure forever," and is all right, are said in every speech, without exception, e been particular so to do, that I gave my mirreselved assent to the platform of the "Useracy" adopted at Louisville, in convention when every speech sought to impress the putch in the platform of the butter of the platform of the pla

We take it that Judge Bramlette and the Louisville Journal are a trifle better informed in regard to their own position than the administration organs in this State. The result of the Kentucky election is a victory over secession and over abolition, and for the Union secession and over abolition, and for the Union and the laws. It is a victory precisely like that which placed that accomplished and patriotic statesman, Horatio Seymour, in the gubernatorial chair of New York. The true Union men of Kentucky have had a hard battle to fight. They have been forced to contend with a faction in sympathy with the rebellion, and to denounce as decidedly the leading measures and the general policy of the administration, which tended to strengthen the secession cause. Nothing undaunted, however, they kept before them the great fact that the administration was one thing and devised by man ought not to be given over to ebellion because of the adoption of obnoxous measures. Thus they swept everything by the board as the Union Democracy are bound to do in every loval State.

There are unmistakable evidences of a forward movement to be undertaken immediberland, and the Mississippi. It is very imstate of defence before Gen. Rosecrans adthieving raid. When Rosecrans moves into quads of rebels who will plunder the country. There is, therefore, the most urgent nebusseau, and we hope the authorities at Washington will not turn a deaf ear to his request. If the authority is granted there will be no necessity for a draft.

The St. Louis Union learns from the nterior of Missouri that rebel deserters who have abandoned the rebel army are returning home in considerable numbers. Few of them are penitent. They are still at heart rebels. and are exerting the most mischievous influence by their presence and conversation. In some cases they return for the sole purpose of taking to bushwhacking and stealing, and in some of the Missouri river counties they are alus J. Clay was one of a minority "who voted | ready committing depredations upon peaceable citizens. Union men complain that these dangerous characters are too leniently dealt with, being generally let off upon taking the oath and giving bond for their good behavior which amounts to nothing at all.

But it should be made to amount to something. Heavy bonds should in all cases be exacted, and, in every instance of the viols tion of the required oath, the payment of the bond to the uttermost farthing should be enforced and such other punishment inflicted as the case might seem to require

The New York Journal of Con says: "We believe that a large number of the members elect of the next Congress, who are nominally Republicans, are prepared to stand by the side of the Kentucky members, and it would not be strange if they should find themselves in a highly responsible position as leaders and guides. Patriotic where patriotism was costly, firm where firmness was no boy's play, they deserved honor, and they received it. We hope the radical press will be as attached to them hereafter as it pro-

John Merryman, of Baltimore county, Md., who took a leading part in the violent opposition made by secession sympathizers in Maryland to the passage of the national troops from the East to Washington city, just after the war commenced, has been presented by the grand jury of the United States District Court in Baltimore for treason. He gave bail on Friday, July 31, in the sum of \$40,000 to nswer the charge at the next Nevember term of the court.

DEAD .- Mrs. General Shackelford is dead. She died four days since at her husband's residence. She was a very pious lady and a most exemplary Christian. The citizens of Russellville, Ky., bought a magnificent horse which was to have been presented to General Shackelford on last Monday, but the ceremonies were necessarily deferred to an indefinite period on account of the sad event of the

death of his wife. The rebel pirates stole a revenue cutter Portland, Maine, and tried to escape in her but were overtaken. We advise them either to give up the stealing business or steal faster eutters.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1863,

Mer A contemporary says that "General Burnside hung two Confederate officers for reiting in Kentucky." This is the view taken by the Confederate authorities at Richmond. But it is a palpably false view. When the two rebel officers were captured, a part of Kentucky was occupied by a Federal force, and nother part by a rebel force. The two forces had their respective lines, not perhaps exactly defined, but understood for all practical purposes. The place where the two Confederate officers were captured was within the Federal lines undeniably. Therefore those officers were, by the laws of nations, as interpreted and executed by all the civilized nations of the world, justly liable to be treated as spies. If they had been taken anywhere in Kentucky within the Confederate lines or anywhere out of the Federal lines, they might have been

treated simply as prisoners of war. Those officers were regularly tried by a court-martial, regularly convicted by that court of being spies, and regularly executed as spies. The annunciation of the rebel Government, that it has a right, without even having seen the testimony before the court, to decide that the verdict was wrong, and, that two Federal officers in prison at Richmond, charged with no crime, shall be put to death in retaliation for the execution of the tried and sentenced spies, is monstrous and atrocious. If the infernal rebel threat be executed, the rebel Confederacy, the chief sufferer from the horrible results, will be wholly responsible for them. Never yet, in all the wars recorded in the history of the ages, was the massacre of prisoners inaugurated upon any such absurd and preposterous pretext.

The decision of the court organized by Gen. Burnside was unquestionably correct, but, even if it was wrong, a hostile power has no right to act upon the assumption that it was wrong. No doubt thousands of military courts have in all ages erred in their decision they must, of course, err sometimes, for, being human tribunals, they are fallible; but any government, which presumes to declare authoritatively against the decisions of the courts of a belligerent government, and on the strength of the declaration enters deliberately upon the work of putting to death prisoners against whom there is no charge of crime, outlaws itself in the eyes of all man-

It hardly admits of belief, that the Confederate Government, for the execution of rebel spies in pursuance of the decision of a courtmartial, will in cold blood murder Federal officers selected by lot, but, if they do so, the shocking deed will be retaliated, no matter what consequences, immediate or remote, the retaliation may lead to. Hundreds if not thousands of Federal officers and soldiers, some tried by regular courts-martial, many by drum-head courts-martial, and most by no courts of any kind, have been executed as spies by the Confederate authorities, bare suspicion being regarded by the rebels as a sufficient death-warrant, and the Federal government has never treated such cases as a basis of official action or even made them the subject of official investigation or inquiry: and surely if the rebel government, after all this forbearance on our part, shall, upon the poor pretext it puts forth, fulfil its threats of butchery, the mountain of a world's curses will be heaped upon its head.

The Cincinnati Gazette asserts that the Ohio Democracy as a body supports Mr. Vallandigham in consequence of his peculiar views respecting the war and not in spite of those views. This will do to tell the abolition marines. The intelligent and unprejudiced men of the country know better. The Gazette's assertion is the mere cant and slang of a headlong partyism, refuted by the extraordinary events which preceded and precipitated the nomination of Mr. Vallandigham, by the action of the Convention which cominated him, by the speech of the popular leader of the party before the Convention, by the tacit admission of the journals which are notoriously the champions of Mr. Vallandigham's peculiar views respecting the war, by the general conduct of the canvass, by the testimony of the conservative leaders in al parts of the North, and, in short, by the whole force of the whole situation. We might readily enlarge on each of these heads, but we do not deem such enlargement necessary. The instness of the conclusion will at once strike every well-informed and right-minded person.

We think, as we said at the time, that the Ohio Democracy committed a grave error in ately from the Departments of the Ohio, Cum- nominating Mr. Vallandigham; but we now declare our conviction, as we then declared it, portant that Kentucky should be placed in a that they nominated him as the simple representative of the right of the freedom of disvances; for there can be no doubt that the cussion. This fact is really incontrovertirebels hope to reinvade our State as soon as ble. In supporting Mr. Vallandigham for the corn is fit for grinding. We see that the the Governorship the Ohio Democracy New Albany Ledger, the Evansville Journal, | no more endorse his peculiar views -reand other Indiana papers, are demanding that specting the war than the people of Middletheir State should be placed on a war footing sex endorsed the infamous conduct of John and made ready to repel any guerilla or horse- Wilkes when they returned him to Parliament in the face of his expulsion Georgia his rear may be harassed by mounted by the Commons and of his outlawry by the Lords. The contest in the latter case is regarded, as the contest was regarded in the essity for the organization of the thirty thou- | former case, as a contest for the preservation and mounted infantry on the plan for home of the rights of the people, in which the chardefence projected by Major-General L. H. acter or peculiar doctrine of the individual is dwarfed by the overshadowing importance of the rights that are assailed in his person. Such s the view with which the Ohio Democracy es a body supports Mr. Vallandigham for the Governorship. And the view is sanctioned by those Northern Democrats who are most explicit and most earnest in their support of the war. Whether the view is just or unjust, it is thus maintained. This is the point upon which we insist; and this point is indisputa-

> ham under the actual circumstances involves the approval of his peculiar views respecting the war is in reality an utterly reckless falsification. From this idea it would follow that the entire Democracy of the North approves his views. And this is indeed the conclusion which the Gazette and the champions of abolition in general are seeking to disseminate. It is in fact their trump card in the game of national power they are playing. For our own part, we will not play into their hands by positively or negatively endorsing their trump card; on the ontrary, we denounce it as a calumny and a cheat. It undoubtedly suits their purposes to defame the conservatives of the North, but it does not suit our purposes to join or to acquiesce in the defamation. The Democracy of the North does not approve Mr. Vallandigham's views; nor does the Ohio Democracy. And he who asserts the contrary misrepresents consciously or unconsciously the current history of the nation in the interest of the nation's deadly foes. He wields perversion as an instrument of his country's ruin. Let no Kentuckian permit himself to counter nance such a warfare. Certainly we shall not permit ourselves to do so.

The idea that the support of Mr. Vallandig-

THE GOVERNOR'S VOTE.—There is no necessity for publishing our election table until we have the full official returns. We have reports from ninety counties, nearly all official, and the vote for Governor stands: Thomas E. Bramlette.....

Charles A. Wickliffe. The twenty counties which are yet to be heard from are Boyd, Breathitt, Clinton, Cumberland, Floyd, Fulton, Harlan, Hickman, Jackson, Johnson, Lawrence, Letcher, Magosfin, Morgan, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Wayne, and Wolfe. Gen. Bramlette's vote will be larger than that received by the Bell-Everett electors or by Joshua F. Bell in his gubernatorial race with Magoffin

The Richmond correspondent of the ondon Times assigns as a reason why Gen. Johnston didn't attack Grant in the rear of Vicksburg, that he was "despondent beyond expression." We suppose this means that he was in such despair he couldn't talk. When one of the two greafest of the rebel Generals is reduced to such a condition of mind and the other has scarcely yet ceased flying from Meade's victorious arms, what must be the prospects of the rebellion?

Mr. Wickliffe, in his speech at the Court ise at the "straw" meeting which showed "which way the wind blew", denied the statement of Capt. Samuel F. Johnson as' to the plot of the rebels originating in Tennessee to control the elections by force. But if the Captain's word stood in need of any confirmation, it has been obtained in a letter from Ex-Governor Harris, of Tennessee, to General

possession of Gen. Dodge, at Corinth, and is as follows: CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 17, 1863. eral Gideon J. Pillow:

Gideon J. Pillow, which recently fell into the

DFAR SIR: General Bragg agreed this morn-ing to send Roddy's command to West Ten-nessee, leaving his present headquarters on the 25th inst., so as to reach West Tennessee be-

5th inst., so as to reach ore the election day.

I wish to send Colonel Campbell and Cap-tain Clark with Roddy to West Tennessee to the election matter. They are superintend the election matter. They are ordered to report to you. I doubt not they can do much in the way of recruiting there, and at the same time render important service in securing \* \* \* \* in the holding of in securing \* \* \* in the holding of elections; I therefore suggest that you as-sume the authority to clothe Campbell with full power to recruit according to your plan. He can render the State important service by securing elections, and, I have no doubt, raise a command. I confidently rely upon his being sent, and therefore give him full instructions in regard to the elections.

Respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

We presume this movement and the appoint ment of Pillow to the command in West Tennessee had reference to the elections in that State, which had to be held on the 7th inst., to give Messrs. Machen, Crockett, Read, Ewing, Crisman, Bruce, Hodge, Breckinridge, Eiliott, and Scott some show of anthorization for occupying seats in the rebel Congress. Pillow, however, seems to have botched the affair, as usual-dug his ditch on the wrong side. But Harris speaks in general terms as to the work of Roddy, Campbell, Clark, and their commands in conscripting and "securing elections." Capt. Johnson learned by a personal visit into Tennessee that the plot extended to a direct interference with the polls at the Kentucky election, and there were other things known at Headquarters which fully justified Gen. Burnside' in declaring our State under martial law and making his preparations to prevent from voting those who were not qualified voters under the State laws.

We recollect when "Order 38" was iss the Journal, in its usual style, praised it to the skies. Was it in favor of the order, but opposed to its execution?—Cin. Gazette.

The Journal approved the order as applied exclusively to places within the sphere of military operations. It did not approve the order as applied to the State of Ohio or to any other place beyond the theatre of war. Here is a portion of what the Journal said on the sub-

Thought is free, and can only be arraigned before the bar of conscience; but actions and speech which are provocative of sedition or strife must be regarded as prohibited luxuries to the rebel sympathizers within the sphere of military operations. The Confederates would punish them with death, but the nment affixes the very mildes penalty that can be suggested.

With respect to the enforcement of the same policy by the same agencies in places beyond the theatre of war, our opinion; as regards both the lawfulness and expediency of the measure, has been often expressed, and remains unchanged. It is the consistent of the property of the conserver of the same of the opinion entertained generally by the conserv-ative men of the nation. And we cannot doubt that expediency ere long will lead the authorities to adopt this opinion in practice at authorities to adopt this opinion in practice at least Such a course is as we conceive required imperatively by the best interests of the public cause. But in districts, which, like Tennessee and Kentucky, form the scene of military operations, the case is radically different, not only warranting but demanding the prompt and vigorous yet discreet and temperate exercise of military authority. And it is to this case that our approving remarks on the point refer. Nevertheless prudence and justice in refer. Nevertheless prudence and justice i the exercise of military authority even unde uch circumstances are clearly of the first im portance. Anything like an oppressive or un-necessary and capricious exercise of the au-thority would serve not to strengthen but to weaken the public cause. Due care should be had on this score. Not firmness only, bu iscretion also, not vigor only, but moderatio lso, not stringency only, but justice also, ar ecessary to the salutary exercise of the au hority; and we feel a cheering assurance hat none of these qualities will be wanting n the exercise of the authority by the just and humane commander of this Department. Let our non-combatant enemies in Kentuc ook at the case as it is, therefore, and tha their stars that from them passes the bitter cup which the Confederate Government anly to the lips of the Unionis

This is and has been the position of the Journal with respect to the order in question. The bare statement of the position furnishes all the information the Gazette professes to desire. The question of law which underlies the position we have heretofore discussed very fully with the Gazette.

Our opinion is that no map ought to stand or office or to vote in Kentucky who intends to disobey constitutions and laws; hence we den't believe that these men willing to take office under a military election should be allowed to be candidates, and those who support such elections ought not to be allowed to vote Lou. Deme

Yes, and, if the rebel invasion on the eve of the late election had not miscarried, this programme, in which you express your belief, would unquestionably have been carried out to the letter. So far as possible, every Union man in the State would have been prevented from voting then, on the pretence that he intended "to disobey constitutions and laws," or on some pretence even more wretched than this. But, thanks partly to the general government and partly to fortune, the rebel invasion miscarried, the constitution and laws of the state were upheld by military authority instead of being overthrown, and, consequently, the secession party was signally beaten. Hinc illæ lachrymæ.

We had thought that loyalty was obedience law.—Lou. Democrat. What, then, must you have thought of courself when on the eve of the late election ou told the disfranchised inhabitants of the State that they had a "constitutional right to vote" in spite of the law, and threatened the Judges of election with a terrible penalty if they refused to violate the law and to set at defiance the Proclamation of the Governor by receiving the votes of such inhabitants!

Our neighbor evidently thought when he wrote the sentence quoted above that he had pitched upon a standard of loyalty sufficiently ow to meet his own case. But he was mista ken. Try again, neighbor. Try again! You have touched indeed the utmost verge of reality, but the world of invention is still before you. The Democrat quotes from the St. Louis

epublican a silly rumor that Governor Robinson "is indignant at the control exercised by military forces at the late election" in this State and "will refuse to issue a single certificate of election under it." Of course there is not a word of truth in the rumor or a shadow of ground for it. The whole thing is a canard of the coarsest feather. The rioters, who attacked the New ork Tribune office, were repulsed by a stream

of hot water from the Tribune's boiler. If

that hasn't made them cold-water men, nothing

can. It was probably quite as efficient as the discourse of a cold-water lecturer haranguing from the top of a pump. The Richmond Enquirer says that "the eck of a true Southern man is not ready for the collar." It wouldn't perhaps be a very important matter that a rebel hasn't a colla

for his neck if he only had the rest of the shirt for his back. The London Times calls the captu of Vicksburg "a gleam of success." We suppose "the thunderer" would regard the flash of the whole artillery of heaven as a glowworm light, unless its own hand directed the

A Massachusetts paper calls Wendell Phillips "a limb of the Devil." We should like to see one end of a rope around that limb and the other around the limb of a tree.

Jeff Davis lately recommended that his ebels should "humble themselves before God." Ay, and next they should humble themselves before the majesty of the U. S. Constitution.

[From the Buffalo Courier.] "THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE."-The Philadelphia Press has a lengthy editorial under this caption from which we make the following specimen extracts:

NO FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Peace seems now so near that we may prop rily speak of the terms upon which it is possible; and it is certain, that, however easy those terms may be to the Southern States, the Union must henceforth remain upon an anti-slavery basis. Of compromise we have had more those areas of the Union to the compromise we have had more than enough; we have been nauseated by such wretched insults to Northern principles

is the fugitive slave law. THE PURPOSE OF THE WAR. The restoration of the Union is the purpose of the war. Not the restoration of a debased proslavery Union, but of a Union which shall practically be, what theoretically it is, Free. We wish nothing more than what the Constitution gives; but we will refuse to admit the distorted definition of that instrument which for forty wears, the South has forced which, for forty years, the South has for no compromise.

We have tried the experiment of a Union of lavery and freedom, and, like fire and water, hey refuse to be united. The inevitable result slavery, as an element of national growth as disruption. Compromise, while it post oned the rupture, made its ultimate occur-one more certain. The restored Union mus based upon opposition to all compromise.

SLAVERY NOT TO BE FORGIVEN. We may pardon Jefferson Davis and Ste-hens; Floyd may be forgiven his thefts, and heir followers their countless crimes and reason; but slavery, the great offender, we ennot forgive. The people of the South may ave all the rights of independent citizens, but as slaveholders they may no longer be known in the councils of the nation. In this connection we quote also the follow-

ing despatch: Washington, July 30. The official organ (Washington Chronicle o-day takes a bold stan gainst the term roposed by the Albany Journal for the read adding that the Federal authorities have probably no defined policy on the subject. The Chronicle says that "the conclusion is irrecist that the extinction of slavery in the secates should be made the condition of eadmission into the Union, that being the on-y guaranty they can give that they will not

reenact the crimes by which they have del-aged the land in blood."

We have thus a distinct outline drawn of the Union, as Forney and the radical republicans are determined it shall be. In the first place, it must be a Union without slavery. Rebellion, the radicals declare, they can forgive, "but slavery, the great offender,," cannot be forgiven. It has been generally suposed that rebellion is the crime of the South, but this is a mistake. Slavery is at least, in the radical opinion, the greater sin, and we infer that, though the war might be stopped

short of putting down the rebellion, if it only possibility could the overthrow of rebellion e regarded the end of the war, so long as be regarded the end of the war, so long as mond Enquirer, in which the latter said that slavery remained in existence. Secondly, if the Standard represented "the opinion of the Union as it is to be, must be a Union on some other basis than the present obsolete Constitution. The old Union was based on ompromise, the people of every section, in forming the Constitution, delegating certain of their rights to the General Government. But "the restored Union must be based upon opposition to all compromise;" that is, instead of each section having its rights under the Constitution, one section shall have the power to dictate its opinions to another, regardless of the Constitution. The new Union, according to the Press, must also have no laws which "insult Northern principles;" that is, no laws which are not in harmony with abolition sentiment. The Constitution, as the courts have interpreted it for forty years, is a 'distorted definition," and the new Union nust have a Constitution interpreted by abo-

litionists. "Revolution" is defined by Webster to be "in politics a material or entire change in the constitution of government," and a revolutionist is "one who favors or effects such a change." We put it to any man's common sense whether the radical programme as set forth above is not REVOLUTION according to Webster's definition of the word. It comprises the subversion of the judiciary, and that alone is revolution. It involves the obliteration of the cardinal principle of our government that the States shall have a right to reg- pave the way for the act of secession, so it plate their own domestic inst ions, and that broadest sense of the term, are the radicals who form a portion of the Cabinet, who rule in the Republican party, and who have suc- Standard closes its reply to the Enquirer, as ceeded, by a system of dragooning, in making a tool of the President himself.

The efforts of the Revolutionists are now being directed to the prolongation of the war. to the end that slavery shall be destroyed. The organ of the Governor of North Carolina openly advocates the return of that State to the Union, and the Revolutionists, defiant of popular sentiment, defiant of the Constitution, and right and policy, have the temerity to meet it with their "terms." Mississippi is well understood to be relieved from the military power of the Confederacy, and her people to be in the main anxious to bring the State back to a loyal status. She is also met at the threshold of the Union with "conditions of peace," framed by the Revolutionists. The same is true of Louisiana, and may soon be true of other seceded States. Thus the party which did its best before the war to livide the Union has planted itself to oppose the restoration of the Union. It is this radical influence alone which withholds the Administration from meeting with cordiality these indications of returning loyalty, and bringing at least three States back, forthwith, into the old Union. In these States the legitmate object of the war, as declared by Congress and the people, has been accomplished.

Only the object of the Revolutionists remains unfulfilled. Hence they decree that the war shall continue, not to restore these States to loyalty, for that, so far as war can do it, is now achieved, but to destroy slavery and establish a new "constitution of government." The hope of the country rests in the fact that the line is being clearly and rapidly drawn between these revolutionists and the true Union men. A large portion of the Republican party will swiftly repudiate the position taken by its radical leaders. The Albany Evening Journal, the Commercial Advertiser, the Auburn Advertiser (published at Mr. Seward's residence), and the Oswego Times, are among the Republican journals in this State which take ground against the doctrines of the revolutionists, and in favor of readmitting revolted States to the Union, not on "conditions of peace," but on the basis of submission to the Constitution. It behooves the people who are supporting the war for the Union to call for a quick "division of the house" on this all-important question. Let those who are for the destruction of slavery and the establishment of a new Union by military force show their hands and avow their faith, as the Press and the Chronicle have done. Moreover, it is time for the administration to show its position. Is it wholly under the influence of such Revolutionists as Forney, Sumner, Stanton, Whiting, and Chase; or is it striving solely and conscientiously to re-

store the Union-to do the people's work, or to obey the behest of a faction? When the people of a seceded State have spoken as in North Carolina, it is time the administration had given the lie to its hirelings of the radical stripe, and made known that the government has no terms to exact, save submission to its authority. Mr. Lincoln cannot remain silent much longer. He is either belied by his ostensible friends and organs, or he him self is false to his oath and pledges.

In speaking of the political com of our next State Senate, we put Asa P. Grover down as the lone star of the Secessionists. We forgot that Willie B. Read, the candidate of the no-more-men-and-nomore-money party, holds over, so that there will be two persons to represent that delectable faction. Its strength, however, in joint ballot will not exceed six or eight.

Gen. Van Dorn said to a Federal officer after the battle of Corinth, "Tell Gen. Rosecrans that he beat me by a damned Yankee trick, but you may tell him too that he is the only General in the country who gould nave done it."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

After we have conquered the rebellion and re-established the supremacy of the laws, no greater punishment could be inflicted on the insurgents than to ask them to take the initiative in making propositions for the redress of their grievances. The effort to do this would make them stand self-convicted of the monstrous folly of having inaugurated, and prosecuted for two and a half years, one of the most terrible civil wars ever known in the world's history, without a real cause of complaint, without a fancied or real grievance that could not have been settled by the sure corrective of the ballot-box, and after having deserted the halls of Congress at a time whe their votes and influence could have rendered powerless the incoming administration of President Loncoln, whose advent to power was the sole pretext of all their belligerent acis. Any attempt, therefore, of the leaders of the rebellion to explain their conduct would expose them to ridicule by showing how Quixotic have been their efforts at reform, when they actually had no wellgrounded cause of any complaint. While, however, these engineers, who have been hoisted by their own petard, would stand in this unenviable attitude, the masses in the seceding States might plead that they had been deceived by a long and systematic preparation to fire their hearts and precipitate them into rebellion; and that the real motives of the schemers was so artfully disguised that they were not detected until it was too late to recede; they had tied the millstone around their necks, and they could not escape going down with it, hopeless of all extrication until they had touched the bottom. Despite the insidious teachings and the crafty plottings of nearly thirty years, nine-tenths of the Southern people loved the old Union, reverenced its constitution, and honored its laws. When South Carolina broke out in volcanie eruption, and the lava flood of bellion was hurtled against Sumpter, the Southern masses looked on in silent wonder, and no other State followed her into secession, unless it was accomplished by artifice or force. Virginia. Tennessee, and Louisiana, voted against secession, but these States were made the victims of base conspiracies and were carried over to rebellion by secret legislative sessions, by fraudulent returns of elections on the question of secession, and by being overawed by armed bands in the service of the men, who are now the despots of the Confederacy. From that time the Union sentiment was crushed out until its persecutors were exhausted and prostrated, and then the signs of reaction began to appear among the people. Thus, in the Raleigh achieved the destruction of slavery, by no (N.C.) Standard of the 24th ult., there is an article in reply to one attacking it in the Richthe State, then the State ought to go out of the Confederacy and make submission on its own account." To this the Editor of the Standard replies that the views of his paper in favor of peace "are those of at least two-thirds of the people of North Carolina," and, by way of reply to the suggestion that the State ought to quit the Confederacy, goes on to say: Suppose this State, thus invited to go out

had not gone in, where would the Confederacy have been to-day? Where would the cotton States have been? Where would Virginia have been? Overrun and trampled down, Richmond would have been long since in the head of the premy and the States guith of Richmond would have been long since in the hands of the enemy, and the States south of us would have been occupied at every point and their people crushed into the earth. North Carolina troops saved Richmond when assailed by McClellan; they won the battle of Chancellorsville, and, during the recent movement on Pennsylvania, they defended Richmond under Gen. Hill. Our people and troops have done more for Virginia and the cotton States than they have done for themselves. And now, because they don't act in such a way as to please the Richmond Enquirer in all reto please the Richmond Enquirer in all re spects, they are invited to take themselves out of the Confederacy! They will do so if they choose, in their own good time. They will not be hurried nor retarded by their enemies.

These are not the mere individual sentiments of the Editor, for he is confident that he carries the sympathy of the people with him, and that he speaks for two-thirds of the inhabitants of his State. But as the leaders had to eems to be necessary now to prepare the reconstruction. This will explain the somewhat remarkable language in which the follows:

Does not our critic know that in the even of being overrun and conquered by the enemy reconstruction would be impossible?

Does he not know that Mr. Lincoln would say, "Gentlemen, you cannot reconstruct what you have not destroyed. Indeed, you have never been out of the Union. You thought you were, but you are mistaken. Resume your duties as members of the Union on a footing with the most favored States."
We tell him that we have been and still are devoted to the cause of independence; but, as we stated in the article on the subject of peace, we stated in the article on the subject of peace, we fear that the chances are against us. We did not make those chances and we cannot change them. We are despondent, but we are not in despair. We tell the people the truth, and for this we are censured. We should feel the humiliation of a restoration of the old government as profoundly and as acutely as would the Editor of the Register; but if the people of this State, with subjugation or restoration staring them in the face as tion or restoration staring them in the face as alternatives, should sadly and reluctantly ac-

These are the premonitory symptoms of reunion in the Atlantic States, and the indica tions from the Southwest are still more positive and cheering. A Vicksburg corresp ent of the Chicago Times, on the 24th of July, after the retreat of Johnston's army from Jackson, wrote that Gen. Sherman had reported to Gen. Grant that "the people of Mississippi acknowledge themselves thoroughly conquered, admit their inability longer successfully to oppose the Federal Government. express their willingness to come into the Union again on any terms, and beg of him in the name of everything sacred to oppress them no further. Judge Sharkie, Mr. Miller, Mr. Poindexter, and other prominent men of the State came forward, and proposed organizing a State Government favorable to a reconstruction of the Union on the best obtainable rms-pledging all the influences they possess against the rebellion, and in favor of the Federal Government." Let us take another extract from the Memphis Builetin, which refers to the State of feeling in Mississippi:

The late news of the fall of Port Huds The late news of the fall of Fort Hudson, and the retreat of Bragg and Lee, had produced a marked effect on Johnston's army, which was much disheartened and discouraged in consequence, and openly declared that the Confederacy was gone up. After the place was in General Sherman's hands, hundreds of deserters from the rebel army began to pour in. They said the struggle was no longer a hopeful one: that there was no chance of sucin. They said the struggle was no longer as hopeful one; that there was no chance of success remaining, and they were glad to get to the Federal army, and would fight against the old flag no longer. People in the country around were loud in their professions that they had been opposed to this thing in the outset, and wanted to have nothing to do with they live anythy: that they had been only to live quietly; that they had into it against their will, and oned they had Jeff Davis and his coadjut

What are the inferences to be drawn from this state of feeling and these facts? Clearly, that the people have not now and never have had their hearts in the rebellion and are anxious to seize the first opportunity to show their evotedness to the old flag and their love for the Union. Put down the armies, and in their place we shall find growing up a harvest of oyalty. Crush the power of the despotic rulers ong enough for the people to comprehend their situation and appreciate their own strength, and their power of resisting tyranny, and we can very readily leave the punishment of the ringleaders of the rebellion in the hands o'? those they have so guiltily misled and betrayed. They "only wish they had Jeff Davis and his coadjutors to deal with." Open the courts, restore the supremacy of the laws, and the statute books will tell the prople how to punish treason and how to de al with trai-When arraigned, the leaders of the rebellion can plead nothing in justification and must throw themselves upon the clem-

ency of a deeply-wronged people. Northern fanaticism helped to heap up the combustibles, but Southern madness set fire to the pile.

cinnati Enquirer, referring to affairs in ncky, said: Rousseau is named by some, and Har-

of the Louisville Democrat, by others, Emmcipation candidate. The impres-sthat Mr, Harney will be nominated by convenion which meets on the 22d at nereupon, the Louisville Democrat, quothis speculation, paid its respects to the

irer in some remarks, quite as forcible ril to say the least, of which the following fairly serve as specimens: ne Editor of the Enquirer doubtless made

ne Editor of the Enquirer doubtless made comment above for the purpose of in-g the Senior Editor of the Democrat and recommending himself to Kentucky ers. Mr. Harney has never been men-ed in connection with the office of Gov-r by the Emancipation party in Ken-y; indeed, there are not enough of neignationists in Kentucky to master upncipationists in Kentucky to muster un-party name. The Enquirer is, thereilling to lie in whole cloth.

convention has been called to take place entucky on the 22d inst. It is true, how-that a body of men, who are secessiont heart, have issued a call for a convent to be held on the 18th inst. at Frankfor age the Editor of the Enquirer was as aware of this as ourselves, but for the ose of giving currency to a lie, intended ersonal injury, he did not scruple to put the false statement.

bey [the people of Kentucky] are willing elp crush out the research nigger-steal qually opposed to the ou receiving this highly damaging shot,

h by the way hit at the same time "a of men" of whom the Democrat itself presently to become the champion, the irer made a sort of apology, which the ocrat without hesitation thus contempturejected:

be Cincinnati Enquirer makes a lame ogy for using the name of the Ser or of the Democrat with the office or of the Democrat with the office of cereor, in connection with the emancipa-movement in Kentucky. If he is really morant of Kentucky politics as he states in his paper of Monday, he had better posted before he undertakes to inform public off political matters pertaining ar State. We still adhere to our first incompany party that with the tanding his statement to ion, notwithstanding his statement to contrary, that his paragraph was intended jure the Democrat and exalt the Enquirer ng our people. le Enquirer, a

e Enquirer, as if conscious of guilt, qui-pocketed this insulting rebuff, and here fair ended. he next we hear of the Enquirer and the rat in this relation, the Enquirer is asng to lecture the Democratic journals on

lucky politics, with the express encourage-

t and endorsement of the Democrat! e invite the Democratic journals to inthe Cincinnati Enquirer's credentials as n. by the Louisville Democrat a few ths ago. Supposing the Democrat to been right then, the Enquirer in the n time must have made very miraculous ress both in morality and in knowledge uching Kentucky politics it either could he truth if it would or would if it could: judging from the tone and tenor of the er's lectures on the subject, we cannot t that the Democrat was entirely right. ll events the Democrat's present endorset of the Enquirer as a competent and worthy expounder of Kentucky politics is iew of those credentials a sight of unkable righness

t it is a sight to be thought of as well as laughedat. It teaches a grave lesson. ows, more impressively perhaps than ed party in Kentucky is utterly hollow ten. Fair statement and just argument nothing for the case; on the contrary, out scatter it to the winds. Its sale hone exaggeration and in sophistry. Hence, journals as the Cincinnati Enquirer, brand of ignorance and of mendacity ped upon their fronts, are freely commis to defend it. The instruments are thy of the end. The end demands the

ere is the point, the cardinal position of party—an unconditional supply of means he rebellion is put down, no matter how means are used.—Lou. Democrat.

, here is the point, the cardinal position is party-the supply of means till the retime of the manner of using these means sidly and as thoroughly as possible under rms of the constitution. The cardinal ion of this party is identical with that of rthern Democracy as defined in the folutions of the celebrated Albany

ed, That the Democrats of New York o their uniform course of action during o years of civil war through which we assed, to the alacrity which they have d in filling the ranks of the army, to ced in filling the ranks of the army, to contributions and sacrifices, as the evise of their patriotism and devotion to the e of our imperilled country. Never in the ory of civil wars has the government been ained with such ample resources of means men as the people have voluntarily placed be hands of this administration. Secolved, That, as Democrats, we are desired to maintain this patriotic attitude, despite of adverse and disheartening circulances, to devote all our energies to sussances.

astances, to devote all our energies to sus-the cause of the Union, to secure peace outly victory, and to bring back the resto-on of all the States under the safeguards of

oes the position as thus defined involve unconditional supply of means till the lion is put down, no matter how these ns are used"? If not, still less does the position as defined in the platform Union party of Kentucky, which exsly binds all who stand upon it to labor in legitimate mode to secure the constitu-Democrat as we conceive would display ater manliness by directly attacking the on of the Northern Democracy than by pping it around the position of the Union of Kentucky. Our neighbor must ly make up his mind either to face the of that position or to keep step to it. time is near at hand when he will have choose definitely between these alter es. We advise him to take the subject

see ous consideration, and in the mean to lie as low and keep as shady as possi-The time when he can enjoy the equivouxury at once of vaguely praising the ern Democracy and of distinctly abusing Democracy of Kentucky is now very short. notify our neighbor that this game is ut played out.

t Argus, Buffalo Courier, and other Democrare claiming Colonel Bramlette, Governor entucky, as a man of their class. What, the Wickliffe?—N. Y. Evening Post.

was a member of Congress from Ken-, who, on his return home, declared for no-more-men-and-no-more-money" poliming to be Democrats who generally do cause of the Union more harm than good, playing into the hands of the abolition remists.—Buffalo Courier.

his is as just a superficient of the courier of the courier.

This is as just as it is pithy. We commen "the abolition extremists" and to "that iety of men" who play into their hands. er words, we commend it to the New rk Evening Post, to the Louisville Demo-, and to their respective friends.

rks to supply his army on its march, the rks are the senarate arms called into requion by Bellona's bridegroom.

The Philadelphia Press, in a recent ar-

ticle, says: No matter what may be the condition or th No matter what may be the control of the terms of a re-union, the honor and faith of the North, the victories of our armies, the struggles we have undergone, the sacrifices we have made, the hopes that we give to the future, all demand that there shall be no restoration of the American Republic without freedom as

This is the radical figure. It is the figure upon which the Republican party is destined to take its stand in the coming Presidential eanvass. Nay, it is the figure upon which the Republican party in the persons of its official eaders has already taken its stand. We are glad to see there are some Republican journals that will not go this figure. Of these the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald is one. The Herald says:

We are told that North Carolina can com We are told that North Carolina can come back if she will do something about slavery. The slavery question has nothing more to do with her coming back than it has to do with next year's thunder and lightning. Whenever her act of secession falls, she is back—that is, she does not return to the Union, for she never was out of it, but she returns from a disloyal to a loyal condition. The treason of Jeff Davis and Gov. Harris' could no more carry Tennessee out of the Union than the riot of Andrews and the other mobacrats could carry ndrews and the other mobocrats could carry ew York city out of that State. The laws t the State were not operative while the mob ontrolled, but when that was subdued, New controlled, but when that was subdued, New York was where she has been, and entitled to all the rights which the laws guaranteed her. So the rebellion prevents the execution of na-tional laws for a time; but when the rebellion is subdued and the loyal people control, Ten-nessee will hold her place among the other States, according to the conditions on which she was admitted to the Union originally.

This paragraph is chuck-full of sense. We only wish it could be emptied clean into the heads of the men at the head of affairs. If dexterously lodged there it might speedily save the nation.

The view thus forcibly expressed by the Newburyport Herald is shared by a number of other Republican papers, including the Albany Evening Journal, a paper of com-manding influence in the Republican ranks. There is indeed excellent reason to believe, that, in the coming national struggle at the ballot-box, the conservative ranks will be recruited very largely from the conservative wing of the Republicans. The truth is, at least half of the members of the Republican party, though radicals by accidental position, are conservatives by instinct and by conviction, and, in the great civil contest that is approaching, will eagerly embrace the opportunity to make their position quadrate with their instincts and convictions. They now occupy a talse position, and their position is growing falser with every radical stride. They must and will abandon their present position. Selfrespect and national preservation alike demand it. The very folly and wickedness of the radical leaders thus tend powerfully to promote the overthrow of radicalism in the Presidential election of next year. Heaven grant that these agencies at the lowest may be powerfully seconded by the wisdom and virtue of the conservative leaders.

THE STATE FAIR .- As the time draws near for the State Fair-commencing four weeks from Tuesday next and continuing five days -we are gratified to see that there is great interest taken in its success. Of the value and importance of these agricultural and mechanical gatherings it is hardly necessary to speak, for their utility has been tested by experience. Even at the Hamburg exhibition, our stock raisers and inventors competed successfully with Europe on its own soil. Mr. George Campbell, of Westminster, Vermont, took over twelve "Vermont merinos," a Spanish breed which obtained two of the highest and the second premiums. At Hamburg our agricultural implements and machinery excited great attention, and the prices at which they sold excited universal wonder. McCormick's Mowing Machines took a gold medal, and those of Seymour, Morgan, & Allen, of New York, obtained a silver medal. Thompson & Avery, of Pennsylvania, for the best horse-power; John Kelsey, of Pennsylvania, for an improved harvester: Balfe's resper and mower; Detroit manufactured hives, forks, rakes, &c.; Paintur's morticing, tenoning, and plaining machine; Campbell's, of Vermont, root cutter; Fry, of Indiana, for fanning mill: Hubbell, of New York, for seed sower; Whittemore, Belcher, & Co., of Massachusetts, and John Vanderbilt, of New York, for agricultural implements; Holt & Spier, of Pittsburg, for plows, and Johnson & Co., of New York, for washing machines, were among the recipients of gold and silver medals. This shows that those who are enterprising enough to exhibit their American inventions are certain to be rewarded, and we hope their good luck abroad will induce them to follow it up at home.

Congress has no voice in the matter; and no control, except in holding the purse; and that this party in Kentucky refuse to do. They are piedged to give unconditionally until the constituted authority, the President, says the rebellion is put down.—Lou. Democrat.

Nonsense! They are pledged to give with every just condition they have the power to impose until the legitimate object of the war as understood by themselves is attained, when they are pledged to bring the war to a close. And they will redeem the pledge in all its parts. Our neighbor appears to be getting less and less rational every day.

We take the subjoined extracts from an article in that able and staunch conservative journal the Boston Courier:

Among the various modes proposed in this city for the celebration of the National Thanksgiving, we observe that a "Grand Union Meeting" is advertised to take place at the Tremont Temple. Certain orators are announced for the occasion. These are "Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Thomas Russell, Hon. Charles A. Phelps, and other divinguished speakers." It is to be ther distinguished speakers." It is to be herefore, a political meeting, and an aboli ion-political meeting,

In this connection, then, we ask every candid person to consider why this sort of decep-tion is practised, by styling that "A Grand Union Meeting," the exercises of which are to be conducted by men, who avowedly seek only an impossible Union, by the overthrow of the Constitution, which is its only just, reasonable, or possible bond? Can "Union" ve two directly antagonistic definitions For example, a Union triumph is at this mowe quoted yesterday, the basis of the politi-cal sentiments upon which that triumph was effected. It was this, as announced by the Louisville Journal, the chief organ of the suc-

ted by Governor Seymour. Every member of the ion State ticket stands squarely upon this platform within the sphere of his lawful power, will exe-e the patform to the letter. Do Messrs. Wilson and Sumner stand upon Do Messrs. Wilson and Sumner stand upon this platform? Do they uphold the political opinions "of the Northern Democracy as represented by Gov. Seymour?" Are they not both notorious opponents of the principles of the Northern Democracy and the Democracy of Kentucky, which is coincident with it? How dere they, or their supporters, then, in the very face of honest fruth, unblushingly, call themselves "Union men?" call themselves "Union men?"

Again, the Governor-elect of Kentucky, the Candidate of the Union Democracy of that State, declares of himself, of his supporters, and of his opponents, also, in the late elec-

And it is true. There is the merest sprink ing of men in Kentucky who have even the ling of men in Kentucky who have even the most distant sympathy with the views maintained by the Northern Republicans. In the election of August 1860, in that State, the vote stood—124,073, Whig and Democratic, against 829 Republicans; and in the following November, it was 144,852 for Bell, Breckinridge, and Douglas, against 1,364 for Lincoln. Do Messrs. Wilson and Sumner agree to the united expression of 1,364 for Lincoln. Do Messrs. Wilson and Sumner agree to the united expression of the opinions of the Union men of Kentucky, as above esclared, in opposition to "the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the conscription bill, the emancipation proclamation, the confiscation bill, the arming of negro regiments"? Both of those persons supported and support all these odious measures. If the men of Kentucky, and the Democracy of New York, with whom the people of Kentucky agree, are Union men, lookple of Kentucky agree, are Union men, looking upon all those measures as hostile to the Union, since they are subversive to the Conation-can Messrs. Sumner and Wilson be friends of the Union, too? Is, then, the meeting which they are to hold to-day entitled, in any right sense, to be called "A Grand Union

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11. The State is full of rumors of the contem

plated rising of secessionists, and consequently an uneasy feeling prevails. On the 6th an affray occurred at Visalia, a small town in Tullare county, between the secessionists and soldiers stationed there. One of the latter was killed and several of the former wounded. Thirty-six shots were ex-Tullare and the adjoining counties in the southern part of the State contain nu nerous

At Visalia great excitement prevailed. Some Union citizens organized into Home Guards; others pursued the parties who had ired at the soldiers. The house of the man who shot the soldier was burned down on the night of the 7th, which exasperated both Unionists and secessionists, each accusing the

General Wright, the military commander at San Frencisco, telegraphed for all spare arms among the soldiers at Visalia, to be dis-ributed among loyal citizens, and despatched pops and cavalry from Owens river to Vis troops and cavairy from Owens river to Visa-lia to-day. Rumors are current of a secession outbreak in Santa Clara and Salina counties, north and south of the bay respectively. Both counties have a large seeesh element. The reports are discredited, but their ready circu-lation creates alarm.

General Wright telegraphed some days since to Washington for permission to impre-

since to Washington for permission to imme-liately begin the new defences of San Fran-cieco, costing \$100,000 but received no reply. Last night the city supervisors voted to give the city guarantee of repayment to any person who would advance \$20,000 to enable him in-

Capt. Evans, Deputy Provost Marshal of Willismson and Saline counties, reported here last evening with 78 deserters from the 128th and 129th regiments, as the result of two days' scouring over the counties named. They were delivered to the military authorities here, and the captors returned to hant up more. These men would many of them vol-untarily give themselves up could they be merged into the 31st regiment or Indiana

cavalry regiments.

It was in search of these men that Marshals
Philips and Evans were fired upon lately, and
it is more than suspected that some of the men
among those here were engaged in this onslaught. Three of the prisoners were released asit was shown they were not deserters. The remainder will be seen forwarded South. There is no news of importance from Mem-phis to-day. General Hurlbut's friends claim that his resignation has not been accepted, and that he will retain his position in the prethat he will retain his position in the present army corps. Bragg's whereabouts, according to a Corinth letter-writer, are somewhere in the vicinity of Atlanta., Ga., which place he is advancing upon to defend and fortify, with Rosecrans not far away.

The trial of the negroes engaged in the murder of the Beckham family at Compromes Landing is to take place at Columbus before a military commission.

before a military commission. The cars have been running regularly since the 7th inst. from Columbus, Ky., to Union City. The intention seems to be to open the road further as fast as possible. Cars are daily

shipped to Columbus to be used on the mili-Grant's orders allowing steamboats but three-quarters of one cent per mile for transporting officers and one-half cent for pri-bate soldiers, from any place between here and Vicksburg, is creating considerable excitement. Some boats will immediately have to tie up under the pressure.

NEW YORK, August 12. The Herald's Morris Island correspondence, under date of 5th and 7th, reports our position tronger and safer than ever. The morale and nce of our troops are unexampled, alcondence of our troops are unexampled, although the rebels keep pouring in shells from Wagner, Sumpter, and other fortifications. The protection to our troops is so complete that our casualties are hardly worth noticing. Captain Paine, 100th New York, with nine of his men, were captured by rebels on the night of the fourth, while on a scout near the Lighthouse creek. They made a spirited but unsuccessful resistance to superior numbers. unsuccessful resistance to superior numbers.
On Sunday week there was a terriffic en-

On Sunday week there was a terrific engagement between the gunboat Ottawa, a Monitor, and the Ironsides, and our works on Morris Island and the rebel forts. The rebel guns were finally silenced.

A boat belonging to the Ironsides, while on picket duty last Wednesday night, was run down by a rebel steamer and part of the crew was drowned, and the rest was saved by another of our boats. No prisoners was taken by the rebels.

The Herald's Washington despatch reports

the rebels.

The Herald's Washington despatch repor's that a meeting of the prominent friends of the Administration will be held in Washington next week. Speculations are rife as to its object, but the most prevalent opinion is that news has been received by Gen. Halleck and others that the rebel leaders are willing to offer propositions for peace, believing their armies demoralized and broken up. Some correspondent hints that several Cabinet meetings have been held in relation to the French policy in Mexico, and it appears to have been decided that the permanent occupation by the French shall not be permitted, and that the entire abandon;

rollicy there will be demanded, even at the bazard of war.

The same correspondent says that Generals G. K. Warren and Banks are talked of for Commander of the Army of the Potomac, in case Meade's resignation should be accepted.

The Herald's correspondent says: The recent reconnoissances demonstrate that, there
is still a force of rebel infantry in the Shenandoah Valley ready to fall on our rear in case our army advances without dua consideration. The main force of Lee's army is on the line of the Rapid Ann, and Lee's headquarters are at

Intelligent prisoners say his force is not so Intelligent prisoners say his force is not so large now as when he recrossed the Potomac, though he has received 15,000 reinforcements from the cotton States.'

Admiral Porter has been granted two months' leave of absence, and will leave for the North after making the necessary arrangements for the management of the fleet during his absence.

New fractional currency is ready for issue, New fractional currency is ready for issue, but will not be put in circulation for one or wo months, as there is still on hand a large mount of postal currency to be issued.

Col. Chas. James, formerly of New York, has been appointed Collector of San Francisco in place of T. F. Low, who resigned to accept the Republican nomination for Governor.

e Times' Washington despatch says that Lieutenant, who has recently des from Lee's army and come within our lines, brings reports indicating an almost helpless condition of affairs for the rebel Confederacy. Great dissatisfaction is said exists among North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi troops who are anxious to return to their respective States. The North Carolinians are especially clamorous, and declare that once at home they will throw down their arms and charden the rebel cause. rom Lee's army and come within our lines

Troops from Southwestern States say that Troops from Southwestern States say that there is no use in further resistance since Vicksburg and Port Hudson have fallen.

The Tribune's special says that Hon. John F. Hutchins, special agent of the Government, has returned from New Orleans, and reports in favor of reestablishing a U. S. Mint there.

Hon J. W. Chrisfield has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of the First District of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. Washington, Ang. 12.

Last night Mosby's guerillas captured twelve sutlers' wagons a short distance beyand Accotink Creek, south of Mt. Vernon. A detachment of Federal troops is pursuing.

The report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee from the day Gen. Grantassumed the immediate command of the expedition against Vick shure, until the surrender of that gainst Vicksburg, until the surrender of that blace, is published in the Official Gazette. He ays that it is a striking feature, so far as his observation goes of the present volunteer army of the United States, that there is noth-ing that men are called upon to do, mechanical professional, that accomplished adepts can

r professional, that accomplished adepts can-lot be found for the duty required.

I cannot close this report without an ex-version of thankfalness for his good fortune n being placed in co-operation with an officer of the navy who accorded to every movement that seemed for the interest or success of our arms his hearty and energetic support, viz, Admiral Porter; and every officer under him has ever shown the greatest readiness in their co-operation, no matter what was to be done or what risk to be taken, either by their men or their vessels. Without their prompt and cordial support my movements would have been much embarrassed, if not wholly de-

CHICAGO, August 12. CHICAGO, August 12.

A special from St. Paul says that Dr. Hoyt
has just returned from Idahoe gold mines and
eports that in a battle between the passengers
of the steamers Shreveport and Robt, Campll and the Indians, one hundred miles belo Fort Union, on the Missouri, twenty-eight of the latter were killed, and a number wounded. Three whites were billed, and two wounded. The boats were on a sandbar. They had two howitzers, and were barricaded with bundles nowitzers, and were barricaded with bundles of buffalo robes. Hoyt reports that all the Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains are hostile, and thinks the expedition of Captain Fiske will fail.

A letter from Sibley's expelition, dated

A letter from Stoley's expention, dated James river, July 21st, says a battle is expected with the Indians within three days. It seemed to be the designs of the Indians to leave the prairie and draw our forces into the hilly country of the Missouri, where they would give battle.

MEMPHIS, August 12.

Diving the session of the court markle at

ments? Both of those persons and support all these odious measures and support and support all the Defended of the Surrendering when the Defended for the Dourne that, early this morning, a body of rebel partizan rangers earney wounters for the purpose of the United States, and person the point of surrendering when the protounce that, early this morning, a body of rebel partizan rangers earney wounters for the purpose of the United States, and person the point of surrendering when the protounce that, early this morning, a body of rebel partizan rangers earney wounters for the purpose of the United States, and provision is made for the beautiful for the bis interest.

Information has been received from the Army of the Potomac that, early this morning, a body of rebel partizan rangers earney wounters for the purpose of the United States, and provision is made for the Potomac that, early this morning, a body of rebel partizan rangers earney and water of the Minney of the

[Special despatch to the Louisville Journal.] WINCHESTER, TENN., Aug. 12. WINCHESTER, TENN., Aug. 12.
The 123d Illinois, of the mounted infantry,
nder Lieut.-Col. Biggs, has returned from a
ip into Alabama, with the aim of disbanding
party of bandits near the junction of Larin's fork and Paint Rock river. About 300
the 11th Targarage agreement and dispen-

per day. the 11th Texas were encountered and driven ack, being tollowed closely a considerable stance down Paint Rock river. A number prisoners were taken, and refugees, issuing om their hiding places among the mounains, poured in continually until the com-Fugitives from the conscription say that rery male citizen at all able to bear arms is urced into the rebel service and carried forvard with all possible despatch to Rome, Ga. ward with all possible despatch to Kone, Gri.
It is the prevailing opinion, they say, that
Bragg will fall back on Rome when Rosecrans
advances, and that a desperate effort will be
made to hold the place.

The expedition travelled south from Winchester, a distance of forty-six miles.

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, August 12.
General Grant's official report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee, from the day
be assumed immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburg to the surrender of
that place, is made public to-day. General
Grant steet that from the moment he took Grant states that, from the moment he took command in person, he became satisfied that Vickeburg could only be turned from the south side, and, in accordance with that conviction, he proceeded to work on the canal across the peninsula on the Louisiana side of the river.

the river.

He gives details of operations on the canal, and the failure of the succeeding naval expedition through Black Bayou, from the time orders were given to occupy New Carthage, and run the army by Vicksburg on transports, under the protection of Porter's fleet, to the landing at Bentonsburg, at length. Upon a call for volunteers for crews for vessels about to run by the batteries, General Grant says that, for this dangerous enterprise, officers and men presented them. enterprise, officers and men presented them selves by hundreds, anxious to undertake this trip. The names of those who were accepted will be published in a separate report. The march to Grand Gulf and thence to

Jackson and thence to Vicksburg, including various battles, are also detailed, in which is shown Grant's knowledge of the enemy's force and position, even to the fast that before he reached Vicksburg Joe Johnston had ordered Pemberton to come out and attack Grant's army in the rear. What resulted was a battle of four hours at Edwards's Station, defeating the enemy. Of the continued march to the front of the enemy's works at Vicksburg nothing is added that is not known already.

of the assault on the works, Grant says: "The assault was gallant in the extreme, on the part of all the troops. But the enemy's position was too strong, both naturally and srificially, to be taken in that way, and no one succeeded in entering the enemy's works but Sergeant Graffin of the 21st lowa, and some eleven privates, none returning but one man. It was during this assault that McCler-nand rent despatches to Grant that he held two of the enemy's forts, and requesting a diversion by Sherman.
Grant says "the position occupied by me during most of the assault gave me a better

opportunity of seeing what was going on in front of the 3d army corps than I believed possible for the Commander to have, and could not see his possession of the forts, or the necessity for reinforcements as represented in his despatches up to the time I left it, and expressed doubts of the correctness. Which fact was subsequently confirmed, but at that time I could not discredit his reitthat time I could not discredit his reiterative statements, for they might possibly be
true, and that no possible opportunity of carrying the enemy's strongholds should be allowed
to escape through fault of mine, I ordered a
diversion, which was promptly and vigorously
made, and resulted in an increase of our mortality—lost full fifty per cent without advancing our position or giving us other advantages."

Gen. Grant details the surrender, and says Gen. Grant details the surrender, and says that the terms agreed on he regarded as more favorable to the government than an unconditional surrender, as it saved transportation, which was very limited on the river. Colonel Grierson's raid was made by Grant's instructions, and regarded by the latter as the most brilliant of the war. After acknowledging the co-operation of the Navy, the report concludes thus: cludes thus:

cludes thus:

"The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg, the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State, and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war: a loss to the enemy of 37,000 prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers, at least 10,000 killed and wounded, and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman, and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers who can never be collected and re-organized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands.

"A large amount of other public property. consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent its capture. Our losses in 718; missing, 5. Fourteen-mile Oreek skirm-ish—4 killed, and 14 missing. Raymond—60 silled, 31 wounded, and 32 missing, killed, 31 wounded, and 32 missing. Jackson—killed, 40; wounded, 240; missing, 6. Champion Hills—426 killed, 1,842 wounded, 189 missing. Big Black Railroad Bridge—killed, 29; wounded, 242; missing, 2. Vicksburgkilled, 645; wounded, 3,688; missing, 303. To--killed, 1,242; wounded, 7,295; missing,

Of the wounded, many were but slightly hurt, and continued on duty. Many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than half of the woundwere permanently disabled.
"In all former reports I have failed to make mention of Company A, 44th Illinois cavalry volunteers, Capt. J. D. Osband, commanding This company has been on duty with me as escort since Nov. 1861, and in every engagement I have been in since that time rende hle service and attracted general atention for their exemplary conduct, soldierly earing, and promptness. It would not be verstating the merits of this company to say

position in a cavalry regiment. Washington, August 12.

Gen. Halleck opposes Rousseau's effort to secure orders for the organization of a cavalry and mounted infantry force to operate against the guerillas in the Southwest. Gen. Rosecrans has sent an official letter to Halleck and Stanton, and an official one to the President, representing the urgent necessity of raising such a force. Senators Cowan and Harris and Gen. Morehead, now here, warmly favor it, and are expected to make an appropriate to the President on the subject to morrow.

hat many of them would fill with credit any

[Herald's Special.] Washington, Aug. 12. Negroes used by the rebels as soldiers are to be allowed fire dollars for each U. S. musket, and \$25 for each U. S. horse, \$50 for each U. S. negro killed or captured by them, and \$50 for each scalp of a U. S. white officer comnanding negro soldiers.

New York, August 13.

A despatch to the Herald says that suspicions of foul play are entertained in connection with the recent burning of the steamer Ruth, on the Mississippi. The money for Grant's army, it is supposed, was not abourd, and the host was destroyed to conceal an encryand the boat was destroyed to conceal an enormous robbery. The matter will be rigidly vestigated.

The Herald's special says that there is a cir-

The Heraid's special says that there is a circular going around this city calling for a convention at Rochester during the present month, to express extreme copperhead sentiments, and announces that leading menfrom the border States will be present.

The cricket match between St. Georges and Boston clubs terminated in a victory of the former.

Major-General Peck has assumed command of the 18th army corps, into which his for-mer (7th) corps is merged, with his headquar-ters at Newbern, in Gen. Foster's department. ters at Newbern, in Gen. Poster's department.
The Tribune's Washington despatch denies
emphatically that there is any truth in the reports of an important meeting of distinguished
persons in Washington in the coming week,
and that there is not the slightest truth in the statement that news had been received from the South that leading rebels wish to come back into the Union provided terms are offered NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

The steamer Arago, from Port Royal, via Charleston on Monday, has arrived, bringing the 176th Pennsylvania regiment, whose time has expired.

Correspondence of the 8th says that the Correspondence of the Sth says that the retels have built numerous additional batteries on James Island. We have to encounter one hundred more guns than Dapont did.

The rebels also are building interior lines of defence near the city. About 7000 troops from the North have landed on Morris Island during the past week.

A letter dated the 10th says Gilmore has no-tified Admiral Dahlgren that he will be ready to commence the attack on the 13th. The na-vy is ready, and fighting will commence on

The greatest confidence is felt that Sump-y, Wagner, and Cummings's Point will fall within 2 to 6 hours.

A deserter from Wagner says that two-thirds A deserter from wagner says that two-thirds f the gans have been removed from Sumpter and mounted on James Island; that the fall of Sumpter is regarded by the rebels as a cerainty, the damage done in April by the Montors rendering it hopeless to hold it.

A deserter also says that Sumpter was on the point of surrendering when the monitors withdraw.

a fight, and at the time the Arago left the Ironsides and three gunboats were shelling Cumming's Point. Weather delightful: The Arago reports our losses on Morris Island trifling, not exceeding three or four

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 12. An English Doctor arrived at Fortress Mon-oc to-day from Richmond. The Doctor gave is name, but wished me not to publish it. He ays he left Richmond last Saturday by cars to Jorr's Station, in the Norfolk and burg Railroad, thirty miles this side of Peters burg, which is as far as the cars run. From there he came in a Virginia carriage, six mile this side of Suffolk, and thence on foot to Nor this side of Suffolk, and thence on foot to Nor-folk. He reports that there are no troops, not even a guard, in Suffolk; also, that there are no troops in Richmond, but the streets are filled with rebel officers. He saw no gunboats in the harbor at Richmond, but knows that they are building two ironclads, though he don't know how far they were advanced. The Doctor says he was in Richmond five weaks, and complains of the high price of board— twenty-two dollars per week, and hard fare at that.

at that.

The Doctor also says that the Southerners express a great dislike to Gen. Grant, and says that Grant and Rosecrans are the only says that Grant and Rosecrans are the only Federal Generals they fear.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday last expresses strong condemnation of the course the North Carolinians are pursuing in calling a mass convention of the Unionists of North Carolina, for the purpose of sending a delegation to Washington.

The Enquirer speaks hopefully of the situation at Charleston, and claims that the works of battery Wagner have been greatly strength.

of battery Wagner have been greatly strength-

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.

An official report, made by Adjutant-Goneral Sprague to Governor Seymour to-day, shows New York City to have furnished, from the beginning of the war, 33,622 men in excess of her quotas, not counting 20,851 men sent by her on the different occasions of sudden peril for the defence of the Capital. den peril for the defence of the Capital. MEMPHIS, August 11.

MEMPHIS, August 11.

The following are some of the particulars of the shooting of Col. Cornyn by Lieut. Col. Bowen: The court-martial had closed for deliberation on the evidence of Col. Phillips, when Col. Bowen met Cornyn in the anteroom and said, "I understand you intend to impressly but testimony. Do you or do you room and said, "I understand you intend to impeach my testimony. Do you, or do you not?" Cornyn replied, "I do, sir." Bowen said, "You cannot do it." Cornyn replied, "I will do so. Go away from me and let me alone," at the same time striking Bowen, knocking him over the table and grappling with him. They were separated and Cornyn put his and upon his revolver. Bowen saw his hand, and fired four shots, two of which tnok effect.
Corpyn fell inside the door of the court room,
and never spoke after he was shot. The Commission will be convened to ascertain all the

facts in the case.

New York, August 13. A letter to the New South, Port Royal, da-ted Morris Island, Aug. 4, says our forcas have steadily advanced under a hot fire from the enemy, with scarcely a casualty; not one has been reported to day. Our advance is now about 400 yards from Fort Wagner. Our bat-teries and the fleet allow to the enemy but very little rest. Occasionally there has been very sharp and continuous firing, and on one two occasions the Wagnerites have responded vigorously for a few moments, as if enraged at the effect of our shells, but the principal shelling is from Sumpter, Johnson, and the

The Commercial's Washington letter says The Commercial's Washington letter says recent arrivals from Richmond state that some of the aristocratic residents who migrated from Washington at the early stage of the rebellion are now in inligent circumstances. The cases of a well-known lawyer and a physician are mentioned. Here they lived in aristocratic streets, and were attended by a retinue of servants, but in the rebel capital they live in humble places and are their wire. they live in humble places, and are their own servants.
[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, Aug. 13.
The proposition of Gen. Rousseau to raise eight or ten mounted infantry regiments for service in the Army of the Cumberland, in service in the Army of the Cumberland, in driving guerillas out of Tennessee, and for the purpose of invading the heart of the Gulf Staies, and destroying all railroads, relieving East Tennessee, &c., meets with much favor from the President, and as it is warmly favored by Gen. Rosecrans and Executives of the Western States, Rousseau will probably be authorized to raise them, or else that number of regiments will be mounted.

New York, Aug. 14.

The Herald's Washington despatch reports all quiet in the army. The greater portion of Lee's army is south and in the immediate vicinity of the Rapid Ann, though a large force is kept between the Rapid Ann and the Rappahannock. It is anticipated that Lee will attempt to gain our rear with a corns while the remainder of his forces operate in front.

No fears are entertained, however, concerning the result of any attempt to flank us, and a repetition of Jackson's manocutre would doubtless result more disasterously to Lee than

encourage the rebellion, and a few take the cath of allegiance.

The hot weather continues. There are no movements on foot, nor does there appear to be any chance of any immediately.

Parties recently arrived from Richmond represent the people there as sunk in the deepest gloom. They are deserting from the city in crowds in consequence of the high price of the necessaries of life.

Sickness prevails to a fearful extent and Sickness prevails to a fearful extent, and

the want of medicine is badly felt.
Desertions from the army are frequent.
There were few rebel troops at Richmond
on the 7th, nor were there any indications of movement on foot. Jeff Davis's proclamation calling in absenes from the army remains a dead letter. The report that Davis and Lee have quarrelredited; but there is a terrible exas-

ration among the people against the rebel cretary of State—Benjamin. The talk in Richmond has placed Lee's army at 40,000 io not over 60,000. It is scattered all over the country from Gordonsville to Hanover Courthouse, and northward to within a few niles of the Rappahannock, for the purpose of procuring subsistence for ani-mals used in transportation.

The drought has been severe in South Vir-gipia, and in many parts the intense heat has

lasted the crops.

The details of the Arago's news contain really nothing additional to what was tele-graphed yesterday.

A correspondence from the Isthmus states

A correspondence from the Isthmus states that Mr. Partridge, our Minister at Salvador, had got into a difficulty with the government about a claim of some American citizen upon property seized from Don Jose Gonzales.

The Salvadorians refused to give up their The Salvadorians refused to give up their property and would refer the matter to our Government. Gonzales, whose property was seized, is alleged to be a traitor.

Weshington specials report Dr. J. R. Barnes appointed Medical Inspector General in place of Dr. Perley, resigned.

The plan urged by Generals Rosecrans and Rousseau for raising 20 000 cavalry and 1,000 mounted infantry to operate against curvillas

mounted infanty to operate against guerillas in the Southwest and along the border gains tavor daily. Senators Harris and Cowan, General Moortead, and others, urged its adoption upon the ?resident to-day.

Sr. Louis, August 14.

Intelligence has reached here that the rebel
General Holnes, commander in Arkansas,
died recently of delirium tremens.

Washington, Aug. 14.

An agent of the Treasury Department, who went to Eugland several months ago, has returned to Washington. His mission was entirely successful. He secured the conviction of the two counterfeiters of United States notes at the York Assizes. One party swore that over \$30,000 (ten dollar bills), had been printed and the plates destroyed. It is believed that this is the only attempt which has been made to alter such paper in England. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. been made to alter such paper in England. The specimens brought here are only tolerably well executed, and could easily be detected in this country by the poor quality of ink and rudely engraved likeless of Lincoln.

Lieutenant Commander English, in a communication to the War Department, dated July 28th, states that, under instructions from Acting Rear Admiral Baily, he assumed command of the blood in the state of nand of the blockading squadron off the eastern coast of Florida, and had despatched an expedition up Musquito Inlet, which cap tured a sloop laden with cotton, and a schoon unladen. Large quantities of cotton of oyed, one of which had her cargo in and as about to sail. A force was landed, which estroyed all the houses that had been occuied by troops.

The conduct of all connected with the ex-

pedition was most praiseworthy. No oae was injured. The boats scoured the extensive La-goor for twenty miles, as far up as a blockade nner could go.

The Navy Department heard nothing of a attle off the coast of Maine between a gunboat and a pirate, except what the newspapers contain this evening.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. Washington, Aug. 14.
Despatches are received from Admiral Dalgrhen to-day. They are principally of a business character, and not, therefore, proper for
publication. The prospect of success in the
pending attack on the enemy's fortifications
in the highest degree encouraging. Their
representations are of such a character that
leave but little if any doubt of a triumphant

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

OFFICERS FOR THE INVALID CORPS .- Applications for commissions in the Invalid Corps are numerous, and it is found that the informa tion heretofore required to be furnished by applicants is not sufficient to ensure good lections, particularly as regards such as are still in service in their old organizations From these last no effort of their own was ecessary, but merely that their names should placed on rolls by their regimental comanders and medical officers, which, being forwarded to Washington, were expected to ecure their appointments by transfer.

It is now decided that the necessary inormation shall be supplied by the applicants nemselves, whether they be still in service or ut of it, the proceeding being essentially as ollows:

Whether in or cut of service, there must be letter of application, addressed to the Provost Marshel-General, which must state the ime and place the applicant was mustered nto service, the designation of the regiment and company, the rank held, his promotions and the dates thereof, what battles engaged n, his age, and post-office address. This etter must be accompanied by a certificate of the surgeon of the Board of Enrolment, stating the nature of the disease or wounds, and specifying that he is able to do duty in the rst battalion or the second battalion of the Invalid Corps. If out of service, the certificate of discharge or acceptance of resignation (or a certified copy thereof) must accompany the letter of application, and, if the paper does not show that the discharge or resignation was by reason of disability from disease or wounds ontracted in the line of duty, the deficiency must be supplied by additional certificate from the former regimental surgeon and commander to that effect. Or the same information may possibly be obtained by application at Department Headquarters for a certified copy of the papers on which the discharge or acceptance of resignation was based, which papers are always filed at these headquarters | Kentucky's Vote for Governor, 1363 when a discharge is given or a resignation accepted. The application should state the date and number of the special order for discharge or acceptance of resignation, and should be addressed to the Assistant Adintant. General at Department Headquarters at N ash ville for the Department of the Cumberland, and Cincinnati for the Department of the

If the officer applying for a commission be still in the service, certificates from the surgeon and regimental commander must show hat his disability was from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty.

from at least three senior regimental officers, under whom the applicant has served, stating the length of said service. The recommendations of the brigade and division commanders must also be forwarded, or, if they cannot be, good reason must be given why they are

Of course all this is done in writing, and the applicant must himself procure and forward the testimonials through the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, where the applicant may be if out of service or on detached duty; or, if in the field, hrough the officer detailed for the purpose in

If any person having already made application has omitted any of the points defined above he may even yet obtain the papers to supply the omission and forward them to be filed with those formerly sent for use when the appointing power comes to make the selec tions.

HAVE WE A VAUNTING JACOBIN AMONGST US -OR WHAT?-The Editor of the Louisville or the states will be redemable at any time within twenty years after the lapse of five years, belong to the permanent loan, and so also do the twenty-year 6s of July 17, 1861, into which the three-year 7-30s are convertible. All obligations and notes forming part Democrat says in his paper of Saturday: The Louisville Journal says that we told the disfranchised inhabitants of the State that they had a constitutional right to vote in spite of the law. Certainly, we said so; always

the Judges of election had no right to refuse the votes of such inhabitants, and, that, if the Judges did refuse, they on that account would did his invading strategy.

Citizen prisoners are constantly being brought in—most of whom take parole not to encourage the rebellion, and a few take the expose themselves to a severe penalty. In a lawful right to violate the law but that they violate it. In still other words, you proclaimed that the voters could violate the law with imthe voters and the officers of election alike to set at defiance a regularly enacted statute of

cuse for so doing:
But we do not believe that that act of the Legislature is law, and we do not believe it will stand before the courts of this Common-That is to say, you do not believe the law is

constitutional, and, therefore, though the law properly enacted, and has not been proounced unconstitutional by the courts, you called upon the people to set it aside: trample tinto the dust, and act in total disregard of it. Pray, neighbor, who are you, that you assume cancel the obligation of obedience to a law duly placed upon the statute-book? Are you a General Assembly? or a Supreme Court? or an Autocrat? or a Pope? or a Tycoon? Or are you simply an anarchist, asserting the right of each individual to obey or disobey the law according to his own notions of constitutional propriety? Have we indeed a vaunting Jacobin amongst us-or what?

One thing is certain. The Editor of the Democrat is not a conservative. We in our time have told many truths of the Editor of the Democrat, but we certainly never told a greater truth of him than when we said not ong ago that there isn't a conservative instinct in him or a conservative hair about him.

s from Shelby that she had got up at midnight to thrust our paper out of her bedchamber. We wrote back that we thought it likely she would have treated us in the same manner. And she got very mad at the impu-Mr. Lincoln lately appointed a day of

CHICAGO, AUG. 15.

Gen. Sibley fought three battles with the
Indians, killing 50. Our loss is 7. The Indians were driven across the Missouri with
loss. The expedition is homeward bound. Thanksgiving and Prayer, and Jeff Davis a day of Fasting and Prayer. The difficulty with Jeff's people is that they fast too much and pray too little.

arthquake, the Mississippi River, it is said, ran up stream a couple of hours. The rebels think that it has now "gone up" again. We have cut the rebel Confederacy in

ongitudinally from nose to tail by running against a scythe. If Humphrey Marshall, when confront ng Federal troops, wishes to advance a very great end, let him turn and march on them

seem to fancy the truth." His truth is unloubtedly a fancy article. When we thrash the rebels by a avalry dash, they may be said to be horse-

WAR DEPARTMENT, AND TOSKS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 7, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 276.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved September 11, 1862, the right to vote for certain State officers is vive to require the consideration of the State of S

KENTUCKY SENATE.

"P elected this year.
J. Kemp Goodloe,
Walter C. Whitaker,
Asa P. Grover,
"John J. Lu-drum,
Gohn J. Lu-drum,
Gohn J. Lu-drum,
Lohn J. Lu-drum,
Lohn J. Lu-drum,
Lohn J. Lu-drum,
James F. Kobinson,
John A. Prall,
Jas. H. G. Bush,
War S. Botts,
Martin P. Marshall,
L Vacancy,
L Wm. Anthony, Wm. D. McHenry, John B. Bruner, Richard H. Field,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

rd—Thos. P. Hays.
n—W. W. Waring.
D. J. Barnes.
-Vicshua F. Bell.
-W. H. Baker.
con—Rich H. Hanson
ten—Wm. A. Pepper.
inirioge—Salf. Allen
tt—W. R. Thompson.
r and Edmundson—O. I

d Carroll—Wm. M. Fisher.

Casey and Russell—J. C. Boling.

Christian—E. A. Brown.

Christian—E. A. Brown.

Carte Calcornon S. Allen.
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Calcornon S. Calcornon S. Allen.
Calcornon S. Calcornon S. Allen.
Calcornon S. Calcorno and nominal ab 3/2@4/2c for shoulders and sides. Bahoulders and 5%c for clear sides. Hams meet with a teady market at 6%@8c for plain and 9%@12c for com-Barna and Perry—Hiram | Saylor—"J H. Chandl S. Powell, S. Powell, J. H. Lowry. Hopkins & Webster-B. L. Trigg=Saml: Larkins, Union—J. T. Pierson, Hardin-Sem. H. Thomas, Whisey—M. E. White, H. E. White, H. Chandle, Washing—M. E. White, J. Chandle, Washing—M. W. Tuttle, Woodford—H. O. McLe

Bram. Wick.

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, August 15. Secretary Chase has made the following de

ision in regard to the redemption of the pub-ic debt: All coupons and registered bonds orming, a part of the permanent loan of the United States will be redeemed in gold. The

ion in U.S. notes.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

Great excitement exists in that section. It

is reported that the copperheads are arming to drive the cavalry out of the county. [Special to the St. Paul Press.] CHICAGO, AUZ. 15.

UPITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS . - 1

MARRANO.

On Wednesday evening, at the residence of the ide's father, by Rev. C. W. Brush, Dr. J. W. Bac Tto Miss Mary Eliza Tao Mas.

In this city, on the 5th in st., by the Rev. G. Gordon Ir. John B. Sanburn and Miles Delia Field, both

his city.

On the morning of the 12th inst, at the residence of the bride's inher, A. W. Butler, Esq., in Mashville, fenn, ty Elder P. S. F. H. Carson H. Bell, of this ity, to Miss Lizz's Ber i.e.

In Wilton, New Hear pahire, August 6, 18°3, Mr. F. S. Analastike, of this 'city, to Miss Marie A. Whiting, f the former place,

DIED.

Yesterday of ernoon, at 5% o'clock, Mrs. HARRIET ENDERSON, V , the 73d year of her age.

On'. he 8th inst., at 7% o'clock A. M., at his resisence in Christiansburg, chelbe county, Ky., Dr. Jas.
L. yrox, in the 64th year of his age.
Juicd, on the 2d inst., in his twentieth year, Owen
Walker, Jr.

In Evansville, Ind., on the morning of the 11th inst., ANNA JEANNETTE, infant daughter of Jeannette B. Throop, deceased, and Capt. J. V. Throop. b&j\*.

On the night of the 5th inst., of paralysis, after a protracted illness, at his home near Litchfield, Grayson county, Ky., Dr. EDMUND BRYAN, aged 66 years, months, and 17 days.

On Wedness day morning, the 12th inst., at a quartefore two o'clock, James Maushall, aged eigh

Unqualified recommendations are required

he army to which he belongs.

of the temporary lean will be paid at maturity in United States notes, unless before such maturity payment in specie shall have been generally resumed.

The 7-30 year bonds or notes form part of Yes, and, in addition to this, you said that

the Judges of election that they not only had would be severely punished if they did not punity, and that the Judges would obey the law at their peril. In short, you called upon the Commonwealth. And here is your ex-

swer can be given.

Efforts are being made to create an impres-Rifors are being made to create an impression among the people that the Internal Revenue receipts are so deficient that new rates will have to be levied. They proceed from copperhead influences, and are part of the war on the Government carried on by them. The receipts were below the estimates of Commission of the co receipts were below the estimates of Commis-sioner Boutwell, for some time, owing to an oversight in not calculating the effect on man-ufacturers accumulating large stocks in antici-

steady and healthy increase which will me all the expectations formed. The Tribune's despatches say the number of colored troops actually in the field is be tween 22,000 and 23,000. Fifty additional regions ments are partly organized and speedily approaching completion. The estimate of 100,000 being in arms by fall will, it is thought, be ooo being in arms by fall will, it is thought, be fully sustained.

Prominent Western men, among them Gov. Tod, called on the President yesterday, and urged the immediate organization of a mounted force to operate in Tennessee, and the interview was renewed to-day. The greater importance is attached to the expedition, as Gen. Rosecrans deems such a force essential to the success of his future operations.

[Special to the Tribune.]
PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 14.
Last night Provost Marshal Westlake, the 9th district, with a detachment of cavalry, made a descent on some 200 copperheads and deserters at Isabel township, Fulton county capturing 10 or 12, and report says several killed.

CINCINNATI, Azgust 15.
Brigadier-General Thomas Walch, commanding the 1st division of the 9th army corps, died in this city last night of congestive fever, acquired during the sampsign in Missionium. At the time of the great New Madrid

bave on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by refarm mail.

Office in Custom-house.

PRILIF SPEED,

mar3 daw6m Col. Inc. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky. wo. If it can live, we shall give full credit to the story of the dog said to have been split

backwards. A Chicago Editor says that we don't

The rebel edifice is trembling from dome to foundation stone. Stand from under! If there must be negro regiments, let their whole business be to fight Indians. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, ]

Oh we case day how you have Marshall, aged engary pears and? yo cays.

At Bee', a Home, near Dalton, Georgia, on the 5th of July, f. 63, in the seventy-se ond year of her age, and fifth eith of bermarried life, Lucagria, M. Garen, wife of Duff Green, and daughter of Benjamin Edwards, of Kentucky. the right to vote for certain 3 are binders is given to volunteers or soldiers from that State in the military service of the United States, and provision is made for the appointing of one commissioner to each regiment of the volunteers for the purpose of car ying out

5. Theo. T. Garrard, 5. H. Cockerill, 5. \*Milton J. Cook, 7. \*Gibson Mallory, 8. \*Wm. H. Grainger.

A Booka.

A Book

mon to fancy brands, if canvassed. There is no inquiry for lard and no disposition on the part of holders to sell at the nominal rates, which are from 7c to 8/2c, ecording to quality. Sheetings-Heavy. Sales of G.W. at 33@35c B yard. Tallow—Held at 10c.
Eggs—Light sales at 12@13c B dozen.

Groceries—Unchanged; sales sugar in hhds at 13½ 13½c; yellow in bbls at 13½64c, crushed and refined ugar at 16@16½c, a few bbls ofd New York molasses t 6@65c. Coffee dull at 31½662½c. RICE-None in market.

TEAS-G. P. \$1@1 50, Black \$1@1125. POTATOES—Sales at \$1 25 \$2 bbl. Hops—2:@30c.
HAY—New \$17@18, old \$21 \$2 ton.

HEMP-Dew-rotted at \$100@110 72 ton.
HIDES AND LEATHER-Green 65c, salt-cured 163
18c. Sole leather, Cincinnati oak, 38200; hemlook
35c, bridle \$46050 78 dozen. Hog skins \$7 5008 78
dozen. Uppers \$56042 78 dozen. Calf skins, city, \$220

dozen. Uppers society dozen. Cair skins, city, \$29
20; French 4:64 15.
Inox, Nails, and Steel—Bar S. C. 4:46 1:4c, charcoal
5:65 1:c, pig 4:665—hot and cold blast Nails 85 226
5:0 for 166; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 kegs
and upwards; retail 85 50. Cast-stoel 28:63:0c; Ameri
can blister 10c; steel slabs IIc, and wings Irc. JEANS-Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 70@80c

LARD—Sales at 9@9%c.
MESS PORK—Old mess, in small lots, 9%c, with little demand. Holders of sound lots are aski Manufactured Tobacco—Sales of Kentuckyat 55@ 75c; extra \$1.
Oils-Linseed at \$1 03. Coal oil 40@70c per gallon.

Tanrers' \$1 20. Lard oil 80@85c. Ra68-5/2c. Wool-Washed 40@50c. In crease 35@10c. PAINTS-White Lead \$9@12 per 100 pounds; red lead 14c. Extract Logwood 15@16c.

WHISKEY-Sales at 44c. MACKERELS-No. 1 in kits at \$2 50 and No. 2 at \$2 03. Onions.—Sales at \$2 50. Tonacco—The sales during the present week foot up-ie hhds. Prices have been good, and although the mantity sold is small, business presents the appear-

nce of activity. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Herr.

Louisville, August 15, 1863.

Louisville, August 15, 1863.

The receipts, sales, and transactions of live stock at the Sheiby House during the past ten days have been marked by no material change worthy of notice. All kinds of live stock have arrived freely, and a fair week's business has been done, so that but few of any

so that all were sold about as fast as they arrive. Heavy corn-fed hegs are in good demand, slop-fed not so ready sale.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts were heavy and the mand only fair, yet all were sold as fast as they ar-

the market was rathor in favor of buyers. Govern-ment purchasers bought pretty liberally. But few

avy cattle are in the market, mostly co

Cows and Calves-But few were offered. Cove and Carves—But low were onered.

Cattle—Common and fair \$1.702.3 50, good and extra\$2.72@3 50 % 10 0 as gross. Cows and calves \$12@40.

Hogs—Corn-fed heavy \$5.00% 50, light and slop-fed.

\$1.506.4 50 % 10 ns gross.

Sheep and Lambs \$2.00@3 50 % head. OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WERE

the temporary loan, with the privilege of con-version into 20 years' sixes in sums not less than five hundred dollars. They will there-fore be paid, if the holders prefer payment to Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman LOUISVILLE, August 15, 1863 The Agricultural Department is busy at present in preparing the usual monthly reports of crops and weather. The returns are generally very favorable, although some sections of country, and especially west of the Allegheny Mountains, has suffered considerably from drought.

hanged in prices. Allegheny Mountains, has suffered considerably from drought.

The Government has under consideration the proposition of Gen. Rosecrans to organize a heavy force of mounted men for service in the West. The importance of this project is conceded, but some difficulty of opinion must be disposed of before a definite favorable answer can be given. Hegs are very scarce and prices firm.

Sales of Cattle-choice to extra 34@34c; fair togood 24@3c; common and rough at 14@32c for livereight. Sheer—Choice sell at 3@3%c live weight. Common t \$1 75@2 50 % head. Lambs sell from \$1 75@3 00 %

Sheep and Lambs-Very dull, and common qualities

and stock hogs 3%@3%c gross weight. TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK. A LADY, WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' EX-

Ohio Female College. THE FALL SESSION OF THIS POPULAR AND flourishing institution of learning will open on one ay, the thind of September next.
This insultration is located six miles from the city of neinvail, on the summit of one of the highest hills N. Daz, D. D., LL. D., a man of nationa and devotes his entire time and energies to the educa-tional department. Unequalled advantages are afford-ed for perfection in Music and the Fine Arts. Cata-logues unraished. Room secured and inquiries an-ewered by addressing Gen. S. F. Cany. Rov. J. De F. RICHARDS, or President Day, College Hill, O. als w3.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS, No. 1 Banover Buildings, Hanover Square, BORERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WRIGHT. | Japes dewisly

FLY-KILLER Supplies a want felt by every good housekeeper. Every sheet will kill a quart where flies are thick. Remeasher that it is DUTCHER'S that does this, and refuse the base imitations that are offered. The real article is for sale by all respectable Druggists. Glendale Female College. THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON.
the second Mot day of September next. Its buildgs and other accommodations are ample and eleint, its teachers in the literary and ornamental detiments are unsurpassed, its course of insiruction

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING

SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE CURED DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermato Seminal Weakness, Impolency, Loss of Power specify and effectually. Its effects are truly me A trial of the Sugary will asset the second

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Shelbyville Female College. THIS INSTITUTION, THE CATED AWAY FROM
the disturbances of war, has continued in successlogeration, though with diminished ham been. The
xx session will commune on on, the first, Monday of,
ptember. Assist of by able and experienced teaches,
s. I hope, with my constant individual automios, somy constant undivident attention. In taking committeed, to you case the bost intellectual and more, insprovement, so of bondring sent effects in the interface of the transfer 5,000 REAMS PRINT PAPER, ASSORTED sizes, in store and for sale by DUPONT & CO.

chelor's New Tollet Cream for Dressing

5,000 Sizes, in store and tor sale by 300 gross BONNET BOARDS, ASSORTED 1,200,000 ENVELOPES, ASSORTED of sale by [19] 4,000 REAMS WRITING PAPER, ASSORT-

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1863. We continue our quotations for gold this day at 2435 5 cent buying and 2:650 selling, and silver at 18615 uying and 2:650 selling, and silver at 18615 uying and 2:625 selling. Demand notes 2:6255 uying at 2:629 selling. Exchange is buying at 3:624 dis-

count and selling at par and % premium. Bankers buy Kentucky notes at 1 B cent, and Indiana notes at

New Local promium. We quote the notes of the three-old banks of Tennessee at 12613 B cent discount. Gov-ernment certificates of indebtedness are bought at 83%. Southern currency is quoted at 50 B cent dis-count. Eastern exchange in demand at 42% B cent discount buying, and par 63% premium seiling. Cana-

BEESWAX, FEATHERS, AND GINSENG-BOSSWAX 3200330.

Cerron &c .- Yarns, in lots, 39@40c for the various

CANDLES AND SOAP-Mould candles 130, star 170,

CANDLES AND SOAR—ROUND CREATES Lay, Sub No. German son page 75%. CHEERE—Good demand at 10:010%c. Flour AND GRAIN—65 75% for extra family, and \$4 00:04 15 for superime. Wheat—sales 500 bushels at 85, 90, and 95 for red and white, and market dull. We

quoto corn at 55c for ear and 60c shelled. Sales of rya at 50c. Oats, new, at 50c from wagons. Barley at \$100

@1 30. Sales shipstuffs at \$20% ton, shorts at \$17, and bran at \$18.
Frovisions—Mess pork \$12@12 50. Bulk meats dull

ia money 22@25.

ASHES—Potash 6@8c, pearl 8@10c.

BEANS—Sales at \$2 75@3 25 \$3 bushel.

BATLING—Small supply at 50c.

BAGGING-Sales at 15%@16%c.

da money 22@25.

[From the United States Economist.] SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Long-Wooled Sheep.—We present to our readers to day an actual portrait of a beautiful specimen of the new Leicester breed of sheep, reared by an enterprising breeder in Canada West. [We have not this cut to reproduce.] The proportions, it will be seen, are as perfect as the most skifful butcher could dictate, if were possible to direct one to be made to order. The wonderful smallness of the head, neck, and extremities, in proportion to the size of The wonderful smallness of the head, neck, and extremities, in proportion to the size of the carcass, is a noticeable feature in this admirable picture. The fore and hind quarters are particularly developed, so as to adapt them to the production of the largest amount of mutton, while the cylindrical body is extremely well suited to the production of a large fleece. The hind quarters of this sheep yielded sorty-four pounds each of choice mutton, and the fleece 9% ibs of well-washed wool. The new Leicester breed was brought to its great perfection through the skill and perseverance of Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, in the county of Leicester, England, who was enseverance of Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, a the county of Leicester, England, who was ustly considered in his day the most profound needer in the kingdom.

Like all men of true genius, he marked out

Like all men of true genius, he marked out a course entirely new to the world and peculiar to himself, and having discovered principles hitherto unknown, by which nature, properly directed, can be made to produce almost any given form in the animal creation, he had the firmness of character and indomitable courage to persevere against envy, prejudice, and persecution, until he had vindicated his superior judgment and sound philosophy in the production of this invaluable breed. His triumphat success made him famous throughout the world, and he was counted fit to be classed with such benefactors as Ark wright, throughout the world, and he was counted fit to be classed with such benefactors as Ark wright, Bolton, Watt, and Stephenson—men who left their impress upon the age in which they lived, and did more to increase the material wealth of England than all her statesmen and heroes. He is was that originated the system of breeding rams for hire, and to illustrate the soundness of his judgment and the value of this breed, it may be stated that in 1760 his price for rams for the season was 17s. 6d. stering, or \$4 37 of our currency, and gradually advancing; in 1785 it was 100 guineas or \$500! In 1789 he made 1,200 guineas or \$500! In 1789 he made 1,200 guineas or \$6,000 by the hiring of three rams, and 2,000 guineas or \$10,000 for the use of seven. For the balance of his rams for the season from the Dishley society, then just instituted, he received 3,000 guineas or \$15,000.

It is much to be regretted that one so distinguished for his rare judgment and capacity

guineas or \$15,000.

It is much to be regretted that one so distinguished for his rare judgment and capacity as a breeder should have left no record of the system by which he produced such marvellous results, but for some unexplained cause he chose to carry with him into the grave the knowledge which had enabled him to so enrich himself and his country. It is, however, known that he selected the best animals of their kind, and by coupling them together developed the qualities which he regarded as most valuable. He held rigidly to the doctrine that "like begets like," and sought as far as possible to confine his experiment to animals that were the discendents of parents of approved qualities. It has been frequently asserted that he was in the constant habit of "breeding in," but this is purely conjecture, as it is a mtter of history that he trusted no one with the secrets of his experiments. His only confidante was an old shepherd who alone knew what animals were coupled, and he was pledged to profound secrecy. The new Leicester breed comes to maturity much earlier than any other, making the lambs exnew Leicester breed comes to maturity much earlier than any other, making the lambs exceedingly valuable for market. They are reared in all the better agricultural counties of England, and especially in Lincolashire, Norfolk, and Cambridge, where the "fens" and marshes correspond in soil and character very nearly to the prairies and rich pastures of the West. In the production of coarse worsteds, England has for nearly a century been far in advance of all other countries, having had almost a monopoly, and it is to the ng had almost a monopoly, and it is to the cossesson of the long-wooled breeds of-sheep, nore than to any other cause, that this great

more than to any other cause, that this great advantage is attributable.

In Canada West, in the neighborhood of Hamilton, Woodstock, and London, the long wooled breeds have been introduced from England with entire success, a portion of the clip having for the past three years been shipped to the Bradford market, where it is highly appreciated for its lustre and admirable combing qualities. During the whole of the past year this wool has sold in this market at from 62 to 75 cents a pound. In Canskirmished with him two hours as a feint, while the main command moved round the town to Dupont, where squads were sent out to cut the roads between Vernon and Seymour on the rast, Vernon and Laurenceburg on the tild the she whole of ast year this wool has sold in this marning in England the average weight of the in flocks well cared for is 7½ pounds of washed wool. In the production of menations in celebration of the Vicksburg victory by the Yankees, than our counter illuminations commenced to be better adapted than any, and as this branch of manufacturing even commenced in Massachusetts since bases of the war tariff of 1861, under nost favorable auspices, nothing can pretate supply of this wool can be secured. the past year this wool has sold in this market at from 62 to 75 cents a pound. In Canada and in England the average weight of the fleece in flocks well cared for is 7½ pounds of well washed wool. In the production of medium and coarse worsted goods it is universally conceded to be better adapted than any other, and as this branch of manufacturing has been commenced in Massachusetts since the passage of the war tariff of 1861, under the most favorable ausnices, nothing can pre-

the most favorable auspices, nothing can prevent the success of the enterprise, provided an ample supply of this wool can be secured.

It must not be overlooked that in the production of fine carpets, blankets, and medium grades of goods for men's wear, it is most admirably adapted. We are informed that the celebrated Bigelow Brussels Carpet Company alone consumes between one and two hundred thousand pounds annually, and will use a million and a half of pounds whenever there is an ample supply. Fifty millions of pounds are needed to take the place of importations from Africa, South America, Russia, Turkey, and India. The facilities for conducting sheep husbandry profitably in the West are vastly greater at the present time than in Eagland, where it is carried on more extensively than in any other part of the world. Let us give a few "reasons for the faith that is in us." It is undeniably true that the yearly went of land it bracked in history than the control of the

in any other part of the world. Let us give a few "reasons for the faith that is in us." It is undeniably true that the yearly went of land in England is higher than the cost of land in most parts of the West. The wool-grower is sure of a market for his wool at home, for the reason that the consumption even before the commencement of the war, when cotton was ten cents a pound, was nearly double the quantity produced.

The consumption in 1860 was about 100,-000,000 of pounds and the production 60,000,-000. With an increased tariff on all woolien goods, which cannot fail to decrease their importation, and, with every prospect that cotton will not fall below twenty-five cents a pound for a number of years, even if peace is suddenly declared, is it not reasonable to suppose that the consumption of wool will increase more rapidly than production can possibly increase? A steady and regular demand for mutton can be relied upon, so that the farmer can be sure of the sale of both wool and mutton at fair prices. Prime mutton is to-day as high in the meablest in the sale of both wool and muta high in the meablest in the sale of both wool and muta high in the meablest in the sale of both wool and muta high in the meablest in the sale of both wool and muta high in the meablest in the sale of both wool and muta high in the meablest in the sale of both wool and muta high in the meablest in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and muta high in the sale of both wool and high was hight in the sale of both wool and high was high high was high high mutton can be relied upon, so that the farmer can be sure of the sale of both wool and mutton at fair prices. Prime mutton is to-day as high in this market as in London or Paris, and is likely to continue so. Our people are rapidly learning that it is cheaper at the same price than beef. The lands in the West are richer than in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, or Cambridge, and corn and vegetables suitable for winter feed, for sheep are produced in far greater quantities, and at much less expense. Farmers entering upon the experiment of sheep busbandry at the present time can avail themselves of the experience and knowledge of breeders and wool-growers of our own and foreign countries for a century past. These facts with many others that could be mentioned, if space would allow, convince us that there is no branch of agriculture that to-day presents so good a prospect of large profits as sheep husbandry, and, in our judgment, there are no sheep better adapted to the rich prairie and pasture lands of the West than the "new Leicester" and other long wooled breeds.

INTERESTING REBEL LETTERS .- A correspondent of the New York Herald with the Army of the Potomac makes the following extracts from letters recently captured from a mail-

from letters recently captured from a mail-carrier:

I have never seen anything equal our poor starved soldiers. (Yes, starved.) I never saw such a change in so short a time.

Our men seem discouraged. Never before did I see them inclined to complain at any herdship they had to undergo; but now many of them say they cap't stand the way they are marched and starved from post to pillar, and they won't. They come back so dirty and so many harefooted, looked jaded and disheartened; poor creatures, I pity them from my heart, but I could not supply their wants. And now it grieves me; so many haggard faces and pleading eyes come up before me that I have not enjoyed one mouthful since our army passed, though I have done the best I could for them.

I think we are badly worsted by that (Lee's)

fire was made of the cars, &c.

Nothing of special importance occurred after passing Dennison except at Camp Shady the destruction of seventy-five army wagons and a vast amount of forage, until the morning of the 19th our command had heavy marches over bad roads. Making detours, threatening both Chillicothe and Hillsboro on the north and Gallipolis on the south. Daily were we delayed by the annoying cry of "Axes to the front," a cry that warned us of bushwackers, ambuscades, and blockaded roads. From the 14th to the 19th every hillside contained an enemy, and every ravine a blockade. Dispirited and worn down, we reached the river at I think we are badly worsted by that (Lee's) raid. We went there seeking revenge; we are now reaping the reward. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." We have gained nothing, but lost heavily. We exchanged fifteen thousand or twenty thousand men for a few horses and cattle.

It is awful to think of the men we lost unnecessarily over them. There were please to

It is awful to think of the men we lost unnecessarily over there. There was plenty to do on our own soil, and here we ought to have stayed. But it seems as if as soon as our army gets in a good condition the fever of invasion runs to such asheight that nothing will cool it but to hivade the Northern States. And when I think of the poor men that have been sacrificed, and our independence no nearer gained than before, but the war prolonged, my heart grows sick. If our men must die, let them fall upon our own soil, and there let their graves he. We fared bad enough at Sharpsburg, but worse at Gettysburg, and it hurts me worse to think of the men we lost there than anywhere else.

I don't know what our army is up to; but they were in a desperate hurry. I never saw an army go so fact in my life. The first night they were passing as hard as they could all night. I wish I could hear where they are Low, and what their hurry was.

My pen is horrible, and we have not a better. We will have to call on the geess soon, for steel pens will not hold out much longer. However, we are willing to make out with almost anything to gain our independence, and to try as much as possible not to be be-

almost anything to gain our independence and to try as much as possible not to be be-holden to Yankees for everything. Don't you

MORGAN'S OPERATIONS IN INDIANA & OHIO. RICHMOND, VA., July 31.

To the Editors of the Enquirer: Messas, Editors: As much interest has been manifested in reference to the recent raid of Gen. Morgan, I have thought it but right to add my "mite" to assist in appeasing the appetite of the public, who are eagerly devouring every morsel or crumb of news coming from Gen. Morgan's command. Sincerely serry that the Federal gunboats cut off the finishing of the account, I shall at once commence. MESSRS, EDITORS: As much interest has been

command was marched to Belleville, some 14 miles, and commenced fording, or rather swimming, at that point. Three hundred and thirty men had effected a crossing, when again the enemy's gunboats were upon us—one ironclad and two transports. Agein we moved up the river. The Second brigade, commanded by Col. Adam R. Johnson, was ordered to cross, guides having represented the stream as fordable. In dashed the Colonel, closely followed by Lieut. Woodson, Capt. Helm of Texas; young Rogers of Texas; Capt. McClain, A. C. S., Second brigade, and myself. The Colonel's noble mare falters, strikes out again, and boldly makes the shore. Woodson follows. My poor mare being too weak to carry me, turned over and commenced going down; encumbered by clothing, sabre, and pistols, I mence.
The command of Gen. J. H. Morgan, con The command of test. 5. In Judgai, consisting of detachments from two brigades, numbering 2,028 effective men, with four pieces of artillery—two Parrotts and two howitzers—left Sparta, Tennessee, on the 27th of June, crossed the Cumberland near Burkesville on crossed the Combatilation and the 2d of July, finished crossing at daylight on the 3d. Means of transportation—canoes and dug-outs, improvised for the occasion. Were met by Col. Hobson's cavalry, estimated and dug-outs, improvised for the occasion. Were met by Col. Hobson's cavalry, estimated at 6,000, drove them back toward Jamestowa, Ky, and our column marched on through Columbia, at which point found the advance of Woltore's celebrated Kentucky cavalry, numbering 250 men, dispersed it, killing seven and wounding fifteen men. Our loss, two killed and two wounded. Marched on to stockade at Green river on the 4th. Col. Johnson, commanding the 2d brigade, attacking stockade rifle-pits and abattis of timber. After heavy slaughter on both sides our forces withdrew—loss about sixty killed and wounded on each side. Of Morgan's command the gallant Colonel Chenault feli, pierced through the head by a Minie ball, as he led his men in a charge upon the rifle-pits. The lion-hearted Major Brent also poured out his life blood upon the field. Indeed, this was the darkest day that ever shone upon our command; eleven commissioned officers were killed and nine wounded. Moving on to Lebanon on the 5th, we attacked the town (fortified), and, after five hours' hard fighting, captured the place, with a vast amount of stores, four burderd and eighty-three prisoners, one My poor mare being too weak to carry me, turned over and commenced going down; encumbered by clothing, sabre, and pistols, I made but poor progress in the turbid stream, but the recollections of home, of a bright-eyed maiden in the sunny South, the pressing need of soldiers, and an inherent love of life actuated me to continue swimming. Behind me I heard the piercing call of young Rogers for help; on my right, Capt. Helm was appealing to me for sid; and in the rear my friend Capt. McClain was sinking. Gradually the guuboat was nearing me. Should I be able to hold up until it came; and would I then be saved to again undergo the horrors of a Federal bastile? But I hear something behind me snorting! I feel it passing! Thank God, I am saved! A riderless horse dashes by; I grasp his tsil; onward he bears me, and the shore is reached. Ccl. Johnson, on reaching the shore, seizes upon a ten-inch piece of board, jumps into a leaky skiff, and starts back to aid the drowning. He reaches Capt. Helm, but Capt. McClain and young Rogers are gone. Yes, Capt. McClain, the true gentleman, faithful soldier, and pleasant companion, has been buried in the depths of the Ohio. We sadly miss him at quarters and in the field. His genial smile and merry laughter will no longer ring upon our ear. But from his manly piety and goodness of heart the angels of heaven will never mark him as an absentee. May the memory of his many virtues serve as a beacon light to guide us all to the same heavtured the place, with a vast amount of stores, four hundred and eighty-three prisoners, ore 24-jounder, and many fine horses. The com-mandant of the post was Col. Charles Hanson, prother to the lamented Brigadier-Genera Roger Hanson, who fell at Murfreesboro Reger Hanson, who fell at Murfreesboro. His command, raised in the heart of the Bluegrass region, contained the brothers and other near relatives to many of our brave boys; notwithstanding which, when the gallant patiot, young Lieutenant Tom Morgan, a brother to our General, and the idol of the command, fell, loud and deep were the maledictions that ascended against the cowardly cravens for seeking shelter in dwelling-houses, and the question was raised as to their right to receive quarter. The enemy lost nine killed and fifteen wounded; our loss, three killed and fifteen wounded. Rapid marches brought us to Brandenburg on the 7th, where Capt. Sam Taylor, of the old Rough and Ready family, had succeeded in capturing two fine steamers. will never mark him as an absentee. May the memory of his many virtues serve as a beacon light to guide us all to the same heavenly abode where he is now stationed.

Two men were drowned in the crossing. The gunboat and transports cutting us off again, Gen. Morgan fell back again, and just as daylight was disappearing the rear of his command was leaving the river. Sad and dispirited, we impressed guides, collected together 360 men who had crossed—many without arms, having lost them in the river—and denburg on the 7th, where Capt. Sam Taylor, of the old Rough and Ready family, had succeeded in capturing two fine steamers. From 8 A. M. on the 8th until 7 A. M. on the 9th, was consumed in fighting back the Federal gunboats, whipping out 300 'Home Guards with artillery on the Indiana shore, and crossing the command. The first was accemplished by Captain Byrne with his battery, two Parrotts and two twelve-pound howitzers; the second, by an advance regiment, capturing the guards and sacuring a splendid Parrott gun, elegantly rigged. 9 h.—Marched on to Corydon, fighting near there 4.500 State militia, and capturing 3,400 of them and dispersing the remainder; then moving without a halt through Salisbary and Palmyra to Salem, at which point, telegraphing with our operator, we first learned the station and numbers of the enemy aroused for the hunt—discovered that Indianapolis was running over with them—that New Albany contained 10,000—that 3,000 had just arrived at Mitchell—and, in fact, 25,000 men were armed and ready to meet the "bloody invader." Remaining at Salem only long enough to destroy the railroad bridge and track, we sent a scout to the Ohio and Mississippi road, near Seymour, to burn two bridges, a depot, and destroy the track for two miles, which was effected in an incredible short time. Then taking the road to Lexington, after riding all night, reached that point at daylight, capturing a number of supplies and destroying during the night the depot and track at Vienna, on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad. Leaving Lexington, passed on North to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, near Vernon, where, finding General Manson with a heavy force of infantry, we skirmished with him two hours as a feint, while the main command moved round the town to Dupont, where squads were sent out

gether 360 men who had crossed—many without arms, having lost them in the river—and marched out toward Claysville. But before leaving the river, I will briefly recapitulate and sum up in short order the damage to the enemy in this raid, and the sufferings through which Gen. Morgan's command passed. On first croising the Cumberland we detached two companies—one to operate on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the other to operate between Crab Orchard and Somerset, Ky. The first captured two trains and returned to Tennéssee. The second captured thirty-five wagons and also returned. We then detached 100 men at Springfield, who marched to Frankfort, and destroyed a train and the railroad near that point. We also marched to Frankfort, and destroyed a train and the railroad near that point. We also captured a train, with a number of officers, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Shepherdsville—sent a detachment around Louisville, who captured a number of army supplies, and effected a crossing by capturing a steamer between Louisville and Cincinnati, at Carrolton, and rejoined us in Indiana. We paroled, up to the 19th, near 6,000 Federals, they obligating themselves not to take up arms at Carrotton, and rejoined us in Italiana. We paroled, up to the 19th, rear 6,000 Federals, they obligating themselves not to take up arms during the war. We destroyed 34 important bridges, destroying the track in 60 places. Our loss was by no means slight; 28 commissioned cfficers killed, 35 wounded, and 250 men killed, wounded, and captured. By the Federal accounts, we killed more than 200, wounded at least 350, and captured, as before stated, near 6,000. The damage to railroads, steamboats, and bridges, added to the destruction of public stores and depots, cannot fall far short of \$10,000,000. We captured three pleces of artillery and one 24 pounder at Lebanon, which we destroyed; one, a Parrot 3-inch gun, at Brandenburg, and a 12-pounder at Portland. These guns may have fallen into the enemy's hands again; I do not know it to be so, but fear they have. After crossing into Indiana the inhabitants fled in every direction were named abilden beginner. be so, but fear they have. After crossing into Indiana the inhabitants fled in every direction, women and children begging us to spare their lives, and amazingly surprised to find we were human. The copperheads and butternuts were always in the front opposing us. Occasionally we would meet with a pure Southron, generally persons banished from the border States. In Indiana one recruit was obtained, a boy fourteen years old, who came as an orderly. Our command was bountifully fed, and I think the people of Indiana and Ohio are anxious for peace; and, could the idea of their ability to conquer us once be gotten rid of, they would clamor for an immediate recognition. Every town was illumia third that the Army of Virginia was used up. Not one knew that General John H. was within 200 miles of them. Daylight brought the news, and then for miles houses were found vacant. Loaves of bread and buckets of pure, fresh water, with an occasional sprinkle of wines, liquors, and sweetmeats were thrust upon us. Terror was depicted upon every countenance until a brief conversation assured them that we were not warring upon women and children. Then their natural effrontery would return, and their vials of uncorked wrath would pour upon us streams as muddy as it emanating from old Abe's brain. From Vernon we proceeded to Versailles, capturing 500 militia there and gathering on the road. Near this point, Capt. P., a Presbyterian chaplain and former line officer in one of our regiments, actuated by a laudable desire to change steeds, moved ahead, flanking the advance and running upon a full company of State militia. Imitating his commander's demeanor, he boldly rode up to the company and inquired for the Captain. Being informed that there was a dispute as to who should lead them, he volunteered his services, expatiating largely upon the part he had played as an Indiana Captain at Shiloh, and was soon elected to lead the valiant Hoosiers against "the invading rebs." Twenty minutes spent in drilling inspired complete confidence; and when the advance guard of Morgan's command had passed without Capt. P. permitting the Hoosiers to fire, he ordered them into the road and surrendered them to our command. Crestfaller, indeed, were the Yanks; but Gen. M. treating them kindly, returning to them their guns, advised them to go home and not come bunting such game again, as they had everything to lose and nothing to gain by it. diate recognition. Every town was illuminated, and the people were everywhere rejoicing over the downfall of Vicksburg.

After leaving the Ohio at Belleville, on the
night of the 19th, we marched to near Elizabethtown, in Wirt county, from there to Steer
creek, and across the mountains to Sutton;
from Sutton on the Gauley Bridge road to
Birch creek, crossing Gauley at the mouth of
Cranberry, and thence into Greenbrier county,
crossing Oold Mountain, passing over a heavy
blockaded road. Tired steeds prevented rapid
marches, and six days were consumed ere we
reached Lewisburg, near which we left Col.
Grigsby with a detachment, which then numbered about four hundred and seventy-five
men. From the crossing of the Ohio to our
entrance into Greenbrier our men lived on
beef alone, without salt and no bread. Yet,
their only wish seemed to be for the safety of

their only wish seemed to be for the safety o Gen. Morgan and the command.

To the kind officers, soldier, and citizens that we have met upon our journey since reaching the Old Dominion, in behalf of our command, we tender them our undying re-gard, and assure them if unbounded success has not fallen to our lot this time that we are more fully determined to strive for our coun-

try and cause than ever.

I have the honor to be your ob't servant,
S. P. CUNNINGHAM,
A. A. A. Gen. Morgan's Cavalry Div. To this parrative the Examiner appends the

The narrative of Gen. Morgan's recent campaign, kindly furnished us by Capt. Cunningham, will be read with an eager interest. It furnishes merely the outlines of this most extraordinary military achievement. The particulars and incidents of the expedition would guns, advised them to go home and not come hunting such game again, as they had everything to lose and nothing to gain by it.

From Versailles we moved without interruption across to Harrison, Ohio, destroying the track and burning small bridges on the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Railroad. At Harrison we burned a fine bridge. Leaving Harrison at dusk with noiseless tread, we moved around Cincinnati, passing between that city and Hamilton, destroying the railroad, and, a scout running the Federal pickets into the city, the whole command marched within seven miles of it. Daylight of the 14th found us eighteen miles east of Cincinnati. Sunset had left us twenty-two miles west, but the circuitous route we travelled

ll a volume. Capt. Cunningham, with others of the command, entertain hopes of the escape of Gen. Morgan, based upon the fact that he had three brothers with him of so close a resemblance

brothers with him of so close a resemblance to the General that any one of them might have been easily palmed off on Shackelford as the veritable chieftain himself. But we fear the Federal report is too true,

It is gratifying to know that Gen. Morgan passed entirely through the State of Ohio. We understand that Capt. Byrne, commanding the artillery of the expedition, saw the General in the river, nearing the Virginia shore, when, in response to the petition of shore, when, in response to the petition of one of his officers remaining on the Ohio side, he quickly wheeled his horse and re-

nati. Sunset had left us twenty-two miles west, but the circuitous route we travelled was not less than one hundred miles. During this night's march many of our mpn, from excessive fatigue, were riding along fast asleep. Indeed, hundreds would have been left asleep on the road had it not been for the untiring vigilance of our gallant General. Up and down the line he rode, laughing with this one, joking with that, assuming a fierce demeanor with another, and so on. None KENTUCKY'S CRITTENDEN IN 1862. He has given all! His health, his strength, his heart, his manhood's

prime, very, very gentle with him, Time, And let our prayers thy stern demands fore guessed the induce men had undergone from their fresh and rosy appearance. A fight was imminent. Madame Rumor had been whispering that old Granny Burnside would pay us a visit that morning, but instead of striving he sent us a train of cars with several of his officers, who were kindly re-ceived, and in honor of their arrival a grand fire was made of the cars. &c. He has given all!
Oh, ripening head! God's harvest is anear!
Oh, generous eyes so ready with a tear

demesnor with another, and so on. None were left, and, when we reached the railroad near Camp Dennison, few persons would have guessed the fatigue the men had undergone

ited and worn down, we reached the river at 3 A.M., on the 19th, at a ford above Pomroy, I

3 A.M., on the 19th, at a ford above Pomroy, I think, called Portland. At 4, two companies were thrown across the river and were instantly opened upon by the enemy; a scout of 300 men were sent down the river a half mile, who reported back that they had found a small force behind riflepits, and asked permission of Gen. Meade to charge. He sseented, and by 5 be was notified that Cel. Smith had successfully charged the pits, capturing 150 prisoners. Another courier arriving about the same time reported that a gunboat had approached near

Another courier arriving about the same time reported that a gunboat had approached near our battery, and on being fired upon had retired precipitately.

Gen. M., finding botk of these reports correct, and believing that he had sufficient time to cross the command, was using every exertion to accomplish the task, when simultaneously could be heard the discharge of artillery from down the river a heavy drumming sound.

fire was made of the cars, &c.

At suffering's plaintive call! He has given all! ne thought, one purpose, colored all his life, and never, never turning from the strife— Though driven to the wall!

His battle-cry rang out! Stout-hearted soldier in the unequal fight! Steadfast, and true, and lion-hearted knight! We heard his shout.

And wrong fell down; Vile Bigetry, with poi on-crested head, Was sorely bruised, beneath his sturdy tread; Right were its crown!

et vainly-like a blessed household word Whose dropping quivereth on some tender chord, His name shall ever fa 1!

In 1863. 'Twas like a lying down to peaceful dreams, Lulled by the murmuring of summer streams To be awakened by the morrow's gleams.

a going out that scarce disturbed the brow-All noisy sorrow were unfitting now.

Like lingering cadence of a mellow song, That held together all the listening throng, And in its volume, war so sweet and strong! He is at rest!

With reverent hands we bear him o'er the sod, Where, lately, oft his faltering footsteps trod, And leave him, in this quiet, with his God! HOWARD GLYNDORE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1863.

ously could be heard the discharge of artillery from down the river, a heavy drumming sound of small arms in the rear and right, from the banks of the river, came up three black columns of infantry, firing upon our men, who were in close column, preparing to cross. Seeing that the enemy had every advantage of position, an overwhelming force of infantry and cavalry, and that we were becoming completely environed in the meshes of the net set for us, the command was ordered to move up the river double quick. The gallant field, staff, and line officers acted with decision and promptitude, and the command was moved rapidly off the field, leaving three companies of dismounted men, and perhaps two hundred sick and wounded men, in the semicircum. St. Johns, August 7.
The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., via Queenstown on the 31st, passed Cape Race at 8 P. M.
The London Globe contends that the rebels are not conquered, and Lee is as safe as ever at Culpepper.

The rebel loan fell two per cent on the 29th.
The ship Talisman, from Shanghai, and
Conrad, from Monteredee, for New York,
have been destroyed by the Alabama. of dismounted men, and perhaps two hundred sick and wounded men, in the enemy's pos-

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

ession. Our artillery was doubtless captured at the river, as two horses had been killed in one piece and one in each of two others, and the mountain path, from which we made our exit, was too precipitous to convey them over. Two Lieutenants and five privates were known to have hear killed on our side. Mej. Gen. Roseseau is here by authority of Mej. Gen. Rosecrans, urging again upon the attention of the administration the plan he uggested last year of mounting a considera-ole infantry force to operate through Ken-ucky, Tennessee, and Northern Alabama, painst the guerillas.

It is believed that a special necessity exists

o have been killed on our side.

After leaving the river, at Portland, the command was marched to Belleville, some 14

It is believed that a special necessity exists for speedily putting such a force in the field, as otherwise the rebel armies will degenerate into mere marauding bands of guerillas and the whole country be filled with their pillaging. Gen. Rousseau seeks to raise a force of 12,000 to 15,000 men, a small portion to be equipped as regular cavalry, the rest as mounted infantry, armed with Sharp's or Colt's rifles. rifles.

It is believed that the superior inducments

such a service would offer would speedily furnish the desired number by volunteering. A more gallant and dashing officer than Rous-seau could not be found to lead them.

New York, Aug. 8.
Richmond papers of the 6th contain the Orange C. H., Aug 5.—A fight occurred at Brandy Station yesterday evening between a body of Stuart's cavalry and Maj. Brockbam's artillery and three brigades of Yankees, with cavalry. Stuart brought on the fight by shelling the woods in which the enemy were

concealed. The enemy responded, and the fight became general, lasting from two o'clock until night. The enemy was driven within a mile of Rappshannock river, where they are being heavily reinforced. Our cavalry have fallen back.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.

The Muscatine Journal, of the 4th, says ten Unionists, who were the most prominent in the affair last Saturday, arrested and put under bonds for their appearance at court, rioters to the number of 700, now encamped near Segourney, and demand their immediate trial for murder. The excitement is said to be intense at Washington. A company numbering 115 has been raised and fully armed and equipped, and are ready to march to the scene of trouble. It is also stated that 300 Unionists are now under arms at South English. FURTHER BY THE HIBERNIAN.

FURTHER BY THE HIBERNIAN.

St. Johns, August 7.

England.—The London Globe, in reviewing the situation of American affairs, contends that the rebels are far from being conquered, and thinks that Lee at Culpepper is safe as ever. Gen. Meade's campaign is the most brilliant, but will be confined in the future to the immr diate neighborhood of the river. The Globe says, if the Federals do win they will ever themselves to secure what they

The Globe says, if the Federals do win they will exert themselves to secure what they have got, but still thinks the enterprise of subjugation impossible.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILIP CHINN.
ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. S.
The steamer Philip Chinn, from Liverpool, Angust 1st, passed Cape Race at noon to-day (Saturday) en route to New York. Her dates are two days later than by the Hibernian.

Great Britain.—The Times argues to show that the recent Federal successes are not likely to prove advantageous to them.
The Army and Navy Gazette has a most gloomy view of the military prospects of the gloomy view of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says the retreat of General Bragg and the flight of Gen. Johnston before Gen. Sherman's forces, shows sufficient signs of exhaustion. It adds that Charleston is in

real danger, and if it falls, Savannah follows. Still it thinks that the Federal armies cannot be filled without a conscription, which may be resisted by the North and the Confederates yet wrest Vicksburg from her grasp. The Confederate loan was heavy at 17 to 15c

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CINGINNATI, August 10.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette from Philadelphia the 9th,says that the latest news from Charleston states that about 1,000 sailors were engaged in erecting shore batteries, bearing on Sumpter. It is said that Gen. Gilmore could take Battery Wagner at any time, but the fire from Fort Sumpter makes it untenable, hence the necessity of silencing the Fort, after which Wagner and every other fortification will be occupied.

The Charleston papers admit that the fall of that place will be the most disastrous event of the war, and, judging from the tone of their editorials, have but little hopes of being able to hold out. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

to hold out. to hold out.

Stirring news may also soon be expected from Mobile, as movements are now on foot which will undoubtedly result in the fall of

that place.
There is nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade's forces are now so located as to render any advance of Lee's army impossible without certain defeat.

The sutlers' trains are now protected by an

armed escort from Washington to the army, in consequence of the guerilla attacks of the renemy.

The latest Southern news states that a war is now waging between Lee and Jeff Davis on eccount of the refusal of the latter to reinforce the former. Davis is also said to be much displeased with the result of Lee's last

campaign, which would have been more suc-cessful had the former's instructions been strictly complied with. NEW YORK, August 9. The Tribune's correspondent at the Potomac headquarters, August 7, says the thermometer there stood at 10<sup>4</sup> degrees.

A rebel has been caught, and a note in favor of General Pope for \$6,000 found on his

vor of General Pope for \$6,000 found on his person.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says the war with England sensation news lately started, has no foundation in truth.

The Herald's Washington despatches contain a long despatch to the effect that Nr. Clay, our Minister at St. Petersburg, has-entered into a treaty with Russia on behalf of United States, assuring Russia that in the event of war being declared against her on the Polish question, the United States would declare war against France and England.

WASHINGTON, August 9. Gov. Seymour, under date of Albany, August 3d, writes to the President in regard to the draft in New York and Brooklyn. He condemns the course of the Provost Marshal in commencing the draft without con-sulting with the city or State authorities at the time when the militia were absent at at the time when the militia were absent at the seat of war, while there were not even soldiers enough to man the fortifications in the harbor. The Govenor complains of the unfairness in the enrollment, and thinks, in the lottery for human life, as he termed it, there should be strict impartiality.

In the rural districts the draft has been excepted with justice, and conscripts have accorded with justice, and conscripts have accorded with justice, and conscripts have accorded with justice.

ecuted with justice, and conscripts have accepted their fate without a murmur, and sometimes joyfully.

In the districts of New York, however, where the populations are much less, the number to be draited in some cases double that of

the former.

The attack made on the enrolling officers, which subsequetly grew into the most destruc-tive riot known in the history of the country, he pronounces unjustifiable. Speaking further of the riots in New York Speaking further of the riots in New York he says, disregard for law and disrespect for judiciary tribunals here prejudiced their astural respects of roppery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages on a helpiess place, and for a time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened.

It is gratifying that citizens of New York were able, without material assistance from the State or nation, to put down this dancer.

the State or nation, to put down this danger, ous insurrection, which for a time had not mears to protect its own arsenals and navy

yards.

Ten thousand men could have spized them all, and then used their armaments for the de-struction of the shipping and the city itself, to say nothing of vessels which were at that time engaged in burning our merchant ships almost within sight of our coast.

almost within sight of our coast.

The Governor also complains that no credit has been given to the city for the number of volunteers sent and the noble exertions of the militia in times of peril. He therefore saks for a suspension of the draft, at least till its constitutionality is tested.

The President, in reply, under date of Aug. 7, says he cannot suspend the draft in New York because time is too important. He admits the disparity of quotas in different sections, and a counts for it by the fact that more who were unfit for duty are in the city, than

tions, and accounts for it by the fact that more who were unfit for duty are in the city, than in the country, who have too recently arrived from Europe to be included in the census of 1860. Still he would not consider.

A private letter from Morris Island, dated August 1st, says it is reported here that reinforcements numbering nearly eight thousand arrived outside, and will be landed to-night on Folley Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 9. FORTRESS MONROE, August 9.

The expedition that left here on the 4th of August, under direction of Maj-Gen. Foster, accompaied by turretted iron-clad Sangamon and the gunboats Com. Barney and Cohesset, proceeded up-James river, and, when within seven miles of Fort Darling at a point called Dutch Gap, a torpedo was exploded under the bow of the Com. Barney by a lock strongly connected with the shore. The explosion was terrific; it lifted the gunboats' bows ten feet out of the water, and threw a great quantity of water high in the air, which, falling on deck, washed overboard one hundred and fifty of the crew. Among them was Lieutenant Ushing, commander of the Barney. Two sailors were drowned, the rest were saved.

Major-General Foster was on board when the explosion took place. The enemy then of ened on them from the shore with 12-pound field pieces. The Barney was penetrated by force the property of the contractions of the barney was penetrated by

of ened on them from the shore with 12-pound field pieces. The Barney was penetrated by fifteen shots, besides a great number of musket balls, but not a man was injured, except a Paymaster, who was slightly wounded by splinters. The gunboat Cohasset received five 12-pound shots. One passed through her pilot house, instantly killing her commander, Acting Master Cox, striking him in the back. The Commodore Barney was towed to Newport News to be repaired. The object of the reconnoissance was accomplished, and the fleet returned.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ]

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 10.

The following proclamation has been issued by General Meade from the above headquarters under date of July 13:

The numerous depredations committed by citizens, or rebel soldiers in disguise harbored and concealed by citizens, along the Orange and Alexaddia railroad and within our lines. and Alexandria railroad and within our lines, call for prompt and examplary punishment. Under the instructions of the Government, therefore, every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices will be arrested and confined for punishment, or put beyond the lines. The people within ten miles of the railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done the road, trains, depots, or sections by citizens, guerillas, or persons in disguise, and in case of such injury they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages. If these measures should not stop such depredations it will become the unpleasant duty of the undersigned, in the execution of his instructions, to direct that the entire inhabitants of the district or country along the railroad be put across the lines, and their property taken for Government use. and Alexandria railroad and within our lines

nent use. [Signed] GEO. G. MEADE, Gen. Com. The depredations having been continued, a number of citizens suspected or known to be complicated in these transactions have been promptly arrested.

The report of General Hurlbut's resignation suntrue. General Halleck declines to accept t; Hurlbut therefore remains in command of the 16th army corps.

The Mobile News says: We have a multitude of reports which are horribly detrimental to the character and patriotism of the people of many places in Alabama and Mississippi. Some of them are too disgraceful to publish. A portion of our people have gone stark mad. They are bastard Southerners and recreant

The Chiefs of the Choctaws have gone to The Onless of the Chocatws have gone to Richmond.

Johnson's army is 25,000 strong, and is still at Meridian and Enterprise, ready to go to Mobile, or East, as circumstances may require.

Bragg is at Chattanooga, and a part of his force is at Rome, Ga.

Extensive preparations are being made to finish the fortifications at Mobile. Maj. Greenwaldt, one of the Paymasters

upposed to have been lost on the steamer tuth, is safe. He wasn't on the Ruth, hav-rg been left here, but followed on the City of Alton early in the morning. The latter boat passed the burning wreck, but, not knowing what it was, went on to Memphis, where the

what it was, went on to Memphis, where the Major first learned of the loss of the Ruth, and returned here to-day.

In consequence of the disposition of steamboat men on the Mississippi to extort exhorbitant rates of fare from soldiers passing upand down the river, Gen. Grant issued an order regulating the prices. Commissioned officers will be charged three-quarters of a cent per mile, cabin passage, including berth, and pay fifty cents per meal. Ealisted menone-half cent per mile, with the privilege of cooking rations. Boats are not at liberty to refuse to carry any soldiers travelling under proper orders. The penalties for violating this order are fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of a court martial.

Washington, Aug. 10. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. During his recent visit to New York, Secre-

tary Chase, in consultation with the capital-ists of that city, declined to continue the sales of 5-20s till after ten days' notice to the public of their discontinuance.

Plates for treasury notes bearing per cent after date are being prepared for use should it be found expedient.

No doubt is now entertained of the ability of the Secretary to procure all the funds necessary to a successful prosecution of the war if economically and vigorously conducted.

Gairo, Aug. 11.
Gunboats are being prepared to co-operate with Gen. Steele's expedition into Arkansas. Vicksburg is being put in a complete sanitary condition. Rations are still issued daily to upwards of a thousand inhabitants.

The guerilla Richardson has returned to West Tennessee with reinforcements to carry out the conscription. It is said he has instrucout the conscription. It is said he has instruc-tions to conscript all light-colored negroes, between the ages of eighteen and forty, to serve three years as soldiers; at the expiration of which time they are to be manumitted, but

will receive no pay while in the service.

A reconnoisance under Major Warden, of Gen. Ransom's staff, to Woodville, 70 miles from Natchez, destroyed five locomotives, forty-three platform and twelve passenger cars, burned a cotton factory at Woodville, and cotton and the passenger cars, burned a cotton factory at Woodville, and cotton and manufactory at Woodville, and cotton and manufactory at which the product of the country of country and cotton and cotto on and manufactured goods to the amount of \$10,000,000.

Cairo is thronged with twenty-day fur-

thus far evaded every effort to capture them. They report to Gen. Dodge at Corinth. Their

They report to Gen. Dodge at Corinth. Their number is increasing, and they have either captured or driven out every officer sent to that section to enforce the conscription.

Letters from privates in Braggs army report him falling back to Atlanta, Ga. A considerable number of deserters, who retained their side arms, are in the mountains near Pikeville, Ala., organizing with citizens to resist the conscription. The conscription.

The conscription in West Tennessee is pretty effectively broken up by the vigilance of Hurl-

but's army.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 10. FORTHESS MONROS, Aug. 10.
The steamer Nellie Peutze arrived this morning from Stone Inlet. Capt. Phillips reports that he left there last Friday, at which time the siege was progressing favorably, and the officers and men were in fine spirits. No news of importance.

The following letter has been received from

The following letter has been received from our Newbern correspondent:

Newbern, N. C., August 9.—The Unionists in East North Carolina are to hold a great mass convention for the purpose of invoking our Government to send sufficient force into this department to occupy Raleigh, Wilmington, and Weldon in order to force the rebel sarmy to abandon Virginia, and thus restore these two great States to the Union at once.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 4, 1863.

George D. Prentice, Esq.: George D. Prentice, Esq.:

How are you, old George, anyhow. I have just come from a visit to our old city, George, after an absence of two years or more in the Confederate army, Brigadier General John H. Morgan's command, a particular favorite of yours, I believe. Nothing would have given me more pleasure, old fell, than to have paid you a call, and have had a social chat with your After due consideration. I thought it you. After due consideration I thought it would not have been healthy; so I contented myself with a passing look at your noble countenance. How handsome you have

grown, George!

"The Captain with his whiskers took a sly glimpse at me" (old song). George, your detectives ain't worth a damn. I splurged around in Cincinnati for a week or more begimpse at me" (old song). George, your detectives ain't worth a damn. I splurged around in Cincinnati for a week or more before coming to your city. Burny's orders have not killed all the secesh there yet. Didn't they spread themselves to put me through in royal old style! I came to your office, old fell, bought a newspaper, saw Ellsworth's lightning machine, and several other curiosities you have there; adjourned to Walker's, took a mint julep; went to Hotel De Raine, took several juleps. Mighty refreshing, George, after an absence in Dixie for several years. Mr. Bragg don't allow any such luxurics in his department, you know. You may want to know what the hell I was doing up here. I will tell you; I will tell you all the particulars. I was gobbled up at Buffington's Island. Having on a very genteel suit of citizen's clothes, on the wharf at Cincinnati, some how or other I got mixed up with the guard. They knew that I was a citizen and ordered me back amongst the crowd—bully! Now, George, to biz. You have been taunting General John, since he has been in prison, about having his head shaved, wearing striped clothes, &c. Now, old fellow, the quietest you keep the better for you; you sre going to turn up missing some of these fine mornings—spirited away to Dixie. I will be very sorry to have to do it, but by the eternal God, you shall be scalped—no idle threat, George.

You came very near going up a white back. A little trap was fixed for you so nice, but fortunately for you, you started to New York unexpectedly to us—mighty mean in you, George. All of your men are not such damn mean fellows; one of them was kind enough to leave his horse standing on the street here for me, fully equipped with saddle, bridle, holsters, &c. I've got him, and by the time you get this, will be far away in Dixie.

Fare well, old boy, until I get you. By the bye, have you any word for Clarence, or any of your former friends in the Confederacy?

Yours as never, —F—, Capt. and A. D. C. to Gen. Jno. H. Morgan, C. S. A.

A WORD TO FARMERS .- The Lancaster Intelligencer says:

We do not know that what we are going to We do not know that what we are going to say will be considered as having anything of originality about it, but we nevertheless shall say what has frequently appeared important in a pecuniary point of view, to the farmer as well as to the interest of agriculture and the country at large. We refer to the importance of every farmer raising every calf he gets, and for the next year the butcher block should not be disgraced with such a thing as weal. Veal be disgraced with such a thing as yeal. Veal, at best, is rather doubtful kind of provender for civilized people to eat. But just now, when a large part of our cattle raising portion of the Union is not rearing a single steer, our farmers cannot fail to see where their interest line and that is in raising every call there set. lies, and that is in raising every calf they get.
We do not deem it necessary to go into any lengthy argument to prove what we have merely noticed. The same remarks will apply with equal force to the breeding of colts.
Think of these things, farmers,

SOUTHERN NEWS.

[From the Raleigh (N. C) Daily Progress.] After all assurances we have had of a great victory in Pennsylvania, and the splendid condition of our army at Hagerstown, Gen. Lee, the telegraph tells us, has gecrossed the Potomac and is in Virginia. The advance has ended, the campaign is over, and Gen. Lee re-turns to the barren, desolated soil of Virginia, perhaps 25 per cent weaker than when he

Why he returns we shall hardly be permit-Why he returns we shall hardly be permitted to know, but if the Richmond papers, especially the Enquirer, the supposed "Court Journal," has told the truth about the letter from Gen. Lee to the President, relative to the victories the army had achieved, its ability to hold its position at Hagerstown, &c., the failing back was not a necessity. Our own impression is, that he fell back across the Potomac in obedience to positive and imperative orders—orders that he could not disregard. Despite all the assertions of the Richmond Despite all the assertions of the Richmond papers over Richmond despetches, "That all is quiet," "No excitement here," &c., somebody about Richmond has been scared.

The movements of Dix on the Peninsula, the movements of Dix on the Peninsula, the paper is the same of t

The movements of Dix on the Peninsula, and the gunboat armada in James river, has, caused a sort of panic, and it was desirable for the main army to come back to within supporting distance of the capital. We hardly think General Lee has consulted his own judgment or wishes in the backward movement. We see nothing that Gen. Lee can now do but fall back on Richmond, and in that event the whole of West Virginia will again be overrun by the enemy.

the enemy. We know that our men fight much better We know that our men fight much better in the enemy's country, where forage is abundant, and, if the war is to be continued, we favor the giving up of all places of trivial importance, that our forces may be massed and pushed forward upon their soil. Throw the whole army into two columns, and let one enter Pennsylvania and the other Onio, and, be the result what it may, it cannot be worse than will follow a continuance of the defensive policy; for if we continue to conduct the war upon our own soil we shall have not only the armed legions of the North, in the shape of the Yanktes themselves, to contend against, but in another year they will have at least half of our own slaves fighting against us. At of our own slaves fighting against us. At best the prospect is bad; but let us, if possible, do what fighting is to be done upon their own soil, and not upon ours. By carrying the war to their own doors they might be induced to let us go, and agree to a separation; but, if we continue the defensive policy, we must ex-pect eventually to be driven to the wall. From the Charleston Courier, July 27.]

Most of the firing heard for the last few days has been from our new battery on James Island, Batteries Gregg and Wagner, on Mor-Island, Batteries Gregg and Wagner, on Morris Island, and Fort Sumpter. Very rapid and heavy firing was heard about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night and three o'clock on Sunday morning. Our James Island battery has fired steadily, throwing shells and solid shot among the enemy engaged in digging and erecting a new battery about, it is said, six hundred yards from Battery Wagner. Our firing, particularly from the James Island batterier, kept the workmen engaged in the new fortifications constantly employed in dodging and running away from the shells, &c. The only response elicited from the enemy has been a few shots from their land battery this side of Oraig Hill. The gunboats

my has been a few shots from their land battery this side of Craig Hill. The gunboats have been very quiet.

A small schooner was seen lying alongside of the Ironsides yesterday, supposed to be giving the latter a fresh supply of ammunition. The monitors remained inactive. An additional monitor arrived on Saturday, making six now here. Several additional blockagers and transports also graved some of the king six now here. Several additional blockaders and transports also arrived, some of the
latter filled with troops. From observations
made, it is believed that the enemy landed
about two thousand more troops on Sunday at
Little Folly Inlet. They are also supposed to
have landed a number of guns and horses, as
they had their slings employed the greater
portion of the day during the landing of the
troops, and were evidently engaged at some roops, and were evidently engaged at some

troops, and were evidently engaged at some very heavy work.

Three of the vessels added to the blockading squadron have the appearance of prize steamers captured from this port—the Memphis, Aries, and Cherokee. They are all painted lead color.

The general opinion seems to be that we shall probably have our hardest trial some time this week.

this week.

[From the Charleston Mercury, July 23.]

The situation of affairs in our neighborhood remained without material change yesterday. There was but little firing. Occasionally, during the day, our batteries threw a few shells at the enemy's position on Morris Island, but no reply was elicited, either from the Yankee fleet or land batteries. The enemy is evidently xigorously at work with the seede dently vigorously at work with the spade. On the beach, immediately in front of Battery Wagner, the Yankees have constructed a small semi-circular work, containing (as far

sight last evening was twenty-seven. Among these were six monitors and the Ironsides. There were, besides, some twenty-five vessels, mostly transports, in Stono. This would seem to portend warm work on James Island. [From the Macon Telegraph.]

Gen. Tocmbs passed through the city yesterday, on his way to his plantation in southwestern Georgia. He remarked to one of the clerks of the Brown House, speaking of the high price of provisions, that where he stopped the night before, the proprietor of the house would not allow him to settle his bill until he was about to leave alleging that reversions. he was about to leave, alleging that provis-ions might rise before morning. [From the Eichmond Examiner, July 30 ]

The Southwestern papers report that the Mississippians in the army there are deserting in large numbers, and have refused to assist in longer defending their State. We hope it is not true. From the Chattanooga Rebel, July 23.]

Two youths, of the 16th Ohio regiment, aged about eighteen years, were arrested near Columbia, Tenn., the other day, within our lines. Though dressed in citazens' clothes their conduct was a constitution as to attract

lines. Though dressed in citazens' clothes their conduct was so suspicious as to attract attention. They averred they were deserters from the Federal army on their way home; that they descrited once before, had been caught, and had escaped. A citizen of Middle Tennessee identified them as the parties who had recently way-laid and robbed him of money and other personal effects. A more thorough examination resulted in their conviction as spies. Whether as highway robbers or spies, or both, they met their just doom at noon yesterday, near the cemetery, in this city, where, by sentence of law, after due trial, they were both hung.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 31.]

We learn that the substantial railroad

[From the Richmond Whig, July 31.]
We learn that the substantial railroad bridge erected by the Yankees over Potomac Creek during their occupation of Stafford county has been destroyed by our troops on picket duty in that county. By this "military necessity" we lose a large quantity of railroad iron left by the Yankees between Aquia Creek and Potomac Creek. So we go.

In his speech in the House of Commons, on the 10th inst, requesting Mr. Roebuck to submit to a postponement of a debate on the question of the recognition of the Confederate States, Lord Palmerston took occasion to declare anew his hostility to the policy of recognition, and the unchanged sentiments of "Her

nition, and the unchanged sentiments of "Her Msjesty's Government" on the subject. His language was: "It is not likely, I think, that the House

"It is not likely, I think, that the House would agree either to the motion of the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, or to the amendment which has been moved to it; and, indeed, I think it very disadvantageous to the public service that any such resolution should be adopted. Therefore, the discussion, so far as any practicable results may have been expected by those who are in favor of the motion, would have no important effect, I can assure the House, whereas now it is I can assure the House, whereas now it is plainly acknowledged by everybody that the wishes of the Emperor of the French to find a fitting opportunity for advising the re-estab-lishment of peace in America, are not change i that, on the other hand, Her Majesty's Gov-errment do not see that that opportunity has

Here is again the confession from the Brit-Here is again the confession from the British Premier of the opposing views and disposition of the British and French Governments
toward the Confederate States. It is plainly
evident to all, admits Lord Palmerston, that
the Emperor of the French wishes to find an
opportunity to aid in ending the war. It is
equally evident that the Emperor believes
that opportunity will have arisen whenever
England can be induced to act. But the British ministry think that any such movement England can be induced to act. But the British ministry think that any such movement would be "very disadvantageous to the public service" of Great Britain. In other words, the British Ministry are of the opinion that their interests will be more promoted by the continuance than the close of the war, and they therefore desire that it shall go on. With them it is unrely a question of interest. They

they therefore desire that it small go on. With them it is purely a question of interest. They give no place to considerations of humanity, of chivalry, of kindred blood.

They are governed solely by the cold, callous, and calculating policy of self-advantage. Blood and tears may flow in torrents; roofs that cover sleeping women and children may flame from the brand of the incendiary; famine may onaw at the hearts of the innocent flame from the brand of the incendiary; famine may gnaw at the hearts of the innocent and helples, the demonized slave may be fired to acts of unmentionable horror; what cares the great Christian nation of great Britain for all this? It is to her interest that the terrible work should go on! The speaking of a word might end it all, and, because it might, sh will not speak that word.

The Emperor of the French, whose heart is yet capable of human sensibility, and can be touched as well by sympathy with manly suffering as by admiration for heroic conduct—who thinks it would be "a shame to the civilization of the age" to stand idly by when such

who thinks it would be a shade of the civil-ization of the age" to stand idly by when such inhumanities are going on, and when a gal-lant and proud race, fighting only for what is their own by right of birth, have made good in the face of the world their claims to inde-pendence—desires to end the wholesale butch-

ery of human beings, and to receive into the family of nations a people whose manhood has been so nobly asserted. That his interpo-sition may have the force of a command, he sition may have the force of a command, he invites and urges the co-operation of the powerful government whose obligations of blood and intercourse, and whose pretensions in morals and philanthropy would seem to render it impossible for it to refuse. His application is again and again renewed, and, after two years and a quarter of the bloody and barbarous work, he is again told, in effect, that it is to the interest of Great Britain that it shall go on.

shall go on. We advert to this subject again for the pu We advert to this subject again for the purpose of once more putting the question to the Confederate Agency in this city whether it is not right, whether honor and self-respect do not require that we should discriminate between these two Powers. Are we so pitiful and pusillanimous that we dare not let Great Britain know that we feel her conduct toward us? Must we continue to extend to her the unsolicited courtesy of allowing her Consuls, accredited to the enemy, to reside in our midst and exercise their functions? Must we persist in humiliating ourselves by maintaining an unacknowledged and unwelcome Commissioner in London? Can we do nothing to enable the Emperor of the French to see that we know how to distinguish between a friend and a foe? We beg the Confederate administration to give this matter the attention it deserves.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OHIO, CINCINNATI, O., August 5.

I know of no such person as Henry Hicks, and he is certainly not in my custody, as I do not take charge of the imprisonment of any

ersons.

If, as is indicated by the Sheriff, this man is If, as is indicated by the Sheriff, this can is a minor, and enlisted in the service against the consent of his parents, and the case is one which justly and honorably calls for a discharge—by making the facts known to these headquarters, the discharge will be at once granted—without the expense of a law suit, or the chance of a clashistatween the State and United States authorates, which all just and loyal men should seek to avoid at a time like the present.

and loyal men should seek to avoid at a time like the present.

My instructions are distinct, to deliver up no prisoners, upon writ issued from the State Courts, where they are held by authority of the General Government.

These instructions are based upon a well-known decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and I have issued an order embracing the leading features of that decision. In conclusion, I beg to state to the Honorable Court, that it is far from my desire to come in collision with its authority, or to disregard any of its decrees: and I hope to be always found willing and anxious to obey any of its orders, that are not in opposition to my inways found willing and anxious to obey any of its orders, that are not in opposition to my instructions from the General Government, and Ifeel sure that the Honorable Court has no disposition to give any such orders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
[Signed]

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General Commanding Department, of the Ohio.

Good Results of the Riot .- A corresponden Good Results of the Riot.—A correspondent in reply to the question, "Can the mob have done any good?" replies: "Certainly. Every effort is positive and negative. It may be posititively bad, and yet negatively good. You remember the poor drunkard who said he was preaching temperance; what do you mean?" Oh! I am a practical illustration.' So New York—which is so great in many things—so like Tyre, a queen of the seas, and like Babylon, magnificent in its wealth and vanities—has been serving the rest of the country as a practical illustration; and right glad must Boston been serving the res of right glad must Boston and Philadelphia and Cincinnoti have been."

Exchange.

At the Bowles House, on Monday morning, August 10, by Rev. G. W. Brush, Mr. Herry F. Slater to Miss Mary A. Wellman, both of Oldham co., Ky.\*
In this city, on the 3 th of July, by the Rev. Dr. Parsons, at the Walnut-street Church, Mr. Isaac W. Lilan Huyr, of Breckinridge county, Ky., and Miss Mary L. Hand, of Louisville, Ky.

MARRIED.

On Sunday morning, the 9th Inst., SHERMAN, infant on of William and Catharine Stewart, aged 13 months anu 25 days.

July 7th, from a wound received in the attack against Heiena. Capt. John C. Clarks, of Gen. Marmaduke's command, and son of Gov. James Clarke, of Kentucky, aged 39 years.

At the residence of his grandfather, Judge Goodloe, in the city of Lexington, on the morning of the 19th inst., Hexry O. Barker, eldest son of Wm. F. Barret, in his 16th year.

At 81 Leach 1. The Committee of the second of the committee of the c At St. Joseph's Infirmary, on the 10th inst., Mrs.

Caro is thronged with twenty day turloughed men from below.

Twenty deserters delivered themselves up,
after listening to a speech from Gen. Logan,
at Marion, a day or two ago.

A company of citizen scouts, numbering
about sixty, organized in North Alabama in
June last to resist the rebel conscription, have

In the more thankers and constructed a small semi-circular work, containing (as far mortar. But few men appeared to be working on this new battery.

The enemy's fleet off the harbor was increased yesterday by the arrival of several transports. The whole number of vessels in

At Lawrenceport, Ind., on the 9th first, of diptherical transports. The whole number of vessels in

At Lawrenceport, Ind., on the 9th first, of diptherical transports. The whole number of vessels in

At his residence, near Middletown, Ky., on the 5th inst., Dr. Robert Teaters, agod 90 years, 2 months, and 2 days. Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP AS AN ESTRAY, BY CHARLES
Swindler (f. m. c., at his place, on the Cane
Run Road, about five miles from the city of
Louisville, in Jefferson county, Kr., a CHESTNUT
SORREL MARE, 15/2 hande high, blaved 'ace, ward
night ju and supposed to be 3 jears old; appraised

Attest: JOS. CLEMENT, J. P. J. C. HAVE-FOR SALE AT MY farm, seven miles from Louistille. Ry., several extra fine southdown Bucks, the produce of them to purchasers in Louise for them to purchasers in Louise from the first of the fir

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP, BY HENRY B. GREEN, A PART HORSE, about 15 hands high, 3 marks on him, and branded or marked on the left hip with a hot iron. Appraised at \$60. Inquire at Bacon & Davis's stable.

a8 didwi

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Law Department. THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on the first Monday in October, and continue five months. HON, HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Co. HUN. HENRY PIRTLE. Lt. D., Professor of Constitutional Law Equive, and Commercial Law.

HON. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Contracts and Criminal Law

HON CALE W. LOGAN, Professor of the History and Science of Law, and of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and of International Law and Codes of Practice.

President of the University of Louisville

LOUISVILLE Agricultural Works, Corner of Nizth and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE KY.

LEVER POWERS AND THRESHER With Wrought Iron Cylinders. emplete 4-horse Power and Theesher, ready for

use
Complete 4-horse Power alone
Complete 4-horse Thresher-alone
Two-horse Power and Thresher complete.
Two horse Fower alone.
Two horse Thresher alone. ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS AND THRESHERS.

Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (2-horse). Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (1 horse). Excelsior 2-horse Power, including band-wheel, Pard-wheel, alone.

Threshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures,
26-inch cylinder. 

MILLER & MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY CIDER · MILL. This is the most efficient, simple, and durable Hand cider and Wine Mill yet introduced; works much es-sier and grates the Apples much liner than any other made; with a better and more powerful screw and Press than can be found on any other Mill. It is also MILLER & MOORE,

Louisville, Ky. jy22 w2m&d2a\*2mWed&Sat HENRY'S

REPEATING RIFLE THESE MOST POWERFUL AND SPRECTIVE

BY THE CASE ONLY.

A.B. SEMPLE & SONS! Louisville, General Agents for the State of Mentucky. They may be procured at rotall of the following par-

JOSEPH GRIFFITM & SON, Fifth street, near Main street, Louisvills. Fifth street, near Main street, Louisville.

DICKSON & GILMORE,
Third street, near Main street, Louisville.

OBAS, R. BRADFOUD.

WELLS, KELLOGG, & CO.,
Evansville, Indiana. Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Bifle can be obtained from, and all needed repairs made by DIOKSON & GILMORE, Taird, near Main street, Louisville, Ky.

mar7 dawit . 0. 2. WINCHESTER, Pres't N. H. Arms Co.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from a warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; r the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for ife. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

LOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. SI Barelny Street, New York (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond str THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

PIVE YEARS' SUCCESS IN ALL PARTS OF I the world Prices unchanged. The best Pump for cisterns, wells, &c. Raises from all depths—forces to all distances—throws 15 feet by hose—will not rust or freeze—ample, strong, durable Dawings and prices sent tree.

JAMES M. EDNET, 1914 we 44 Broadway, N. Z. WE ARE REQUESTED TO INFORM THE paral classes will be resumed on the first Monday in September next.

THE FOLLOWING NEGROES have been committed to the Builitt county juil:
One negro woman calling herself MARGA-RET MOORE, is about 33 or 34 years old, black sichs about 125 pounds, and says she belongs RET MOORE, is about 33 or 34 years old, black color, weighs about 125 pounds, and says she belongs to Sam Moore, of Huntsville. Alabama.

Also, one female runawa, slave (the daughter of the said Margaret), mulatto color, twelves years old, and calls her name ANNA.

Also, a runaway slave child who calls her name NORAH, brown color, about eight years old (child of the said Margaret).

Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name RID-LEY, brawn color, about six years old (child of the said Margaret).

Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name CAR-OLINE, black color, about two years old (child of the said Margaret), all belonging to the same person.

m3 wem

Sheriff's Sale.

DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE BOONE
DECOUNTY Court, I will offer and expose to sale, to the
sighest bicder, at the Court-house door, in the town
of Burlington, one negro man named Bill. He is
but 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs 188 lbs, about 26
rears old, dark copper color, and has a long scar about
he wrist of his left arm. Says he, belongs to samuel
Davis, of Knex com'y, Tennessee Said negro I will
bell on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving
cond with good security. Sale to be on the first Monlay in October, 1863.

A. Q. BAKER, S. B. O.

Committed to Jail,

A LIST OF RUNAWAY NEGROES now lying in the jail of Simpson county,

Ex, which the owners can got by coming forward, proving property, and paying there is the composite of as the law directs. HENRY, a man, who says he belongs to Betty Duncan, of Frankin county, Fenn. Said boy is a bright mulatto boy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 22 years of age. mulatte boy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 22 years of acc.

AVE. a man, who says he belongs to Ralph Martin, of Wilson county, Tenn. Said boy is about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, and about 23 years of age.

JiM, a man, who says he belongs to John Scrunge, of Lawrence county, Ala.; is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper colored, and about 21 years of age.

GEORGE, a man, who says he belongs to Joe Rodgers, of Logan county, Ry.; is 5 feet 5 inches high, very black, and about 30 or 40 years of age.

CLAIKA, a women, Ry.; is 5 feet 2 inches high, coperated and about 22 years of age.

MINE, a man, who says he belongs to E. W. Dough, ty, of Augusta, Ga., 5 feet 6 inches high, 20 or 30 years of age, and very black.

HENDERSON, a man, belonging to Wm. L. Hudspeth, formerly of this county, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark mulatto, pock-marked, and shout 23 years of age.

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